

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXII.—No. 551.

JANUARY 26, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE.
London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a Course of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, on Friday Morning, Jan. 25, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee 2s. 12s. 6d.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.
SYDNEY SMIRKE, Esq., R.A., will deliver LECTURES on ARCHITECTURE on the Evenings of THURSDAY, January 31 and February 7. The Lectures commence each Evening at Eight o'clock precisely.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM BLAKE.
Possessors of Letters, MSS., Sketch-Books, Drawings, Engravings or Copper Plates, Engraved or Printed Books, by the above-named artist, would confer a great service on his Biographer, and enable him to perfect the Life of Blake and account of his works, now nearly ready for the press, by communicating with Mr. ALEX. GILCHRIST, care of Messrs. Macmillan and Co., 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
The PROFESSORSHIP of the FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE is VACANT, in consequence of the resignation of M. Merlet. Applications for the appointment and Testimonials will be received on or before MONDAY, the 15th of February next.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
Jan. 14, 1861.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
FACULTY OF ARTS.—EVENING COURSES of LECTURES on ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY and ZOOLOGY. Mr. MARSHALL, F.R.S., Surgeon to the University College Hospital, will deliver a Course of Twelve Lectures "On Animal Physiology." These Lectures will be adapted to the requirements of Candidates for the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. in the University of London, and for Gentlemen who wish to add to other branches of a liberal Education an acquaintance with the Elements of Physiology and their application to the preservation of Individual and Public Health. They will commence on Tuesday, the 5th of February, and will be continued Weekly, on Tuesdays, from 7.30 to 9 p.m. Fee, 12s.; for Schoolmasters and Others, 6s. 6d.
An Elementary Course of Lectures on ZOOLOGY will be delivered by Professor Grant, in evenings during April, May, and June.
RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
Jan. 16, 1861.

MR. HULLAH.—A strong desire has been manifested in various influential quarters to render some service and encouragement to Mr. Hullah, late of St. Martin's Hall, at a very trying period of his life. With the view of consolidating this general feeling of goodwill towards a gentleman who has faithfully devoted many years and many acquisitions and energies to an important branch of public education, and whose labours have now to be begun again, a Committee of noblemen and gentlemen, whose names appeared in the *Times* of Jan. 4, has been formed, with power to add to their number.
During his public life Mr. Hullah has sacrificed a large part of his income in the cause of sound, popular musical education, and has never received the aid of any Government grant whatever.
Subscriptions will be received by any member of the Committee; by Messrs. COOTTS and Co., Strand; Messrs. GLYN and Co., Lombard-street; or by the Hon. Secretary.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.
The NEXT MEETING will take place at MANCHESTER, and commence on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of SEPTEMBER, 1861.
President.—WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., C.E., LL.D., F.R.S., President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.
Vice-Presidents.

The Earl of Ellesmere, F.R.G.S.
The Lord Stanley, M.P., D.C.L., F.R.G.S.
The Lord Bishop of Manchester, D.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.
Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.G.S.
Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., F.R.S.
Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P.
General Secretary.—The Rev. Robert Walker, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford; Culham Vicarage, Abingdon.
Assistant-General Secretary.—John Phillips, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford; Museum House, Oxford.
General Treasurer.—John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.
Local Treasurer for the Meeting at Manchester.—Robert Phillips Greg, Esq., F.G.S., Manchester.
For any information respecting the Local arrangements, application may be made to any of the undersigned:
R. D. DARBISHIRE, 21, Brown-street, Manchester.
ALFRED NEILD, Mayfield, Manchester.
ARTHUR RANSOME, St. Peter's-square, Manchester.
PROF. HENRY E. ROSCOE, Owen's College, Manchester.

GENUINE Joseph and Andreas Guarnerius, Stradivarius, Guadagnini, and other VIOLINS; also Two very fine new Obsolete Pianos, for SALE, at 61, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

WANTED, by a respectable and well-educated Female, 20 years of age, a SITUATION in any first-class Stationery or Fancy Business. She possesses pleasing manners and appearance, is a good writer and accountant, and has some knowledge of business. Would be willing to give one month as a trial without salary.
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THE PRESS.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.
The advertiser, who has had several years' experience in the general duties of a weekly and daily newspaper, both in the advertising and publishing departments, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Satisfactory references given.
Address NEWSPAPER CLERK, Post-office, Wolverhampton.

THE PRESS.—PUBLISHER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by one who is about relinquishing that of Publisher of a Daily Paper in the Provinces. His duties have included canvassing for advertisements and subscribers, correspondence, &c. Respectable references. Letters to be addressed to "C. D.," 2, Strand, London W.C.

A LITERARY MAN OF BUSINESS, connected with the London Daily Press, possessing great versatility and working power, experienced in editing, writing leaders, reviews, dramatic and operatic criticisms, procuring advertisements, &c., and author of works highly commended by the press, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Some of the best articles in the above departments that appeared during the past year were from his pen, and may be inspected.
Address "A. M.," 320, Easton-road, S.W.

W. VAUGHAN, SHORTHAND WRITER, REPORTER, NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT, &c., 10, Exchange-street East, Liverpool.

FIRST-CLASS AND OLD-ESTABLISHED DAILY NEWSPAPER ON SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY, on account of the ill-health of the Proprietor, "THE DAILY TIMES," published at Liverpool.
"THE DAILY TIMES," first published in 1833, is the oldest-established Daily Newspaper in the provinces. It is published at the price of One Penny, and has an extensive Family and Commercial Circulation, with a large and increasing Advertising Connection. To an enterprising and experienced Newspaper Man, this affords an unequalled opportunity for establishing a lucrative business, as but little capital will be required to purchase the Plant and Copyright, and to carry on the paper successfully.
Apply to "W. H. P.," care of LEE and NIGHTINGALE, Advertising Agents and Newspaper Correspondents, Swift-court, Liverpool.

THE GENERAL STEAM PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company, held pursuant to advertisement on the 7th day of January 1861, the following special resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. F. R. de la Tréhouais be appointed Liquidator.
3. That the next Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company take place on February 8th, 1861, at 4 o'clock p.m., at Messrs. Lumley and Lumley's offices, 41, Ludgate-street, London, E.C.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the above resolutions, that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Lumley and Lumley, at 41, Ludgate-street, in the City of London, on the 5th day of February 1861, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to confirm the above resolutions.
W. P. JONES, Secretary.
LUMLEY and LUMLEY, Solicitors to the above Company.
Witness, Thos. B. Dixon, 4, Thirso-place, Peckham.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for week ending Saturday, February 2:

Monday, open at 9, other days at 10.
ANNUAL SHOW of CANARIES and BRITISH and FOREIGN BIRDS, Monday to Wednesday. The Show commences this day, Saturday, January 26, Half-a-crown admission.
Mr. Pepper's Lectures on Electricity, illustrated with brilliant and beautiful experiments with Ladd's Induction Coil, and exhibition of Professor Wheatstone's Alphabet Telegraph, will be continued daily at 3, from Monday to Friday, when they will positively terminate, in consequence of Mr. Pepper's departure to fulfil an engagement in the North.
Orchestral Band and Great Organ performances daily, Machinery in motion, Picture Gallery, &c.
Admission, One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.
Saturday, Concert. Admission, Half-a-crown; Children, One Shilling; Season Tickets free.
Sunday, open at 1.30, to shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a correct copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours, with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, for two guineas. An Index, containing the names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c., &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free.—BY T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best Style. Crest on Seal or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RINGS (18 Carat, Hall Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P.O. order the sizes will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER with Arms, Crests, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 13s.; Post make, 2s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE ARTS.

ESTABLISHMENT for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN FINE ARTS, after the Italian, German, and Flemish Artists, ancient and modern.
JOHN PHILIP, Publisher, Exporter, &c., Member of the Düsseldorf Society's for Promoting good Religious Prints, and the Society's Agent for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies. Depot of the "Société Artistica" of Florence, 7, Orchard-street, Portman-square, and at Brussels.
Printsellers and Booksellers supplied at Continental wholesale prices.

SCHOOL OF ART, WEYMOUTH, DORSET.
The FIRST SESSION of 1861 will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, the 26th of JANUARY.

GOVERNNESS STUDENT (with a Premium).—A young lady wishing to qualify herself to become a Governness will meet with great advantages in the home of a Lady-Professor of Music and Drawing. The system of the Government Schools of Design adopted. The best masters attend to teach English Composition and the Continental Languages.
Classes for acquiring proficiency in Concerted Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Private Lessons on the Harp, Pianoforte, and in Singing.
* One or two ladies received as Resident Students, on full terms, either by the week or by the session.
Melcombe Villa, Jan. 15.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY of PAINTING, SCULPTURE, and ARCHITECTURE.
The THIRTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION of the ACADEMY for the WORKS of LIVING ARTISTS will OPEN early in FEBRUARY next.

The Members and other Artists are requested to take notice that the Galleries will be open for the reception of Works intended for Exhibition on Friday the 1st of February, from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m., after which none can be admitted.
Works sent from a distance should be consigned to an Agent in Edinburgh, as they must be delivered at the Galleries on the day appointed, without their Cases.
The following Regulation in regard to the Framing of Drawings will take effect in the Exhibition of 1862: But Artists who have not already ordered their Frames for the approaching Exhibition of 1861, are requested to do so in terms of said Regulation, viz., "No Water-colour Drawings, except such as are framed close up to the margin; and no Vignette Drawings (including Chalk Portraits) with mounts other than Gilt Mounts, shall be admitted to the Exhibition."
By order of the Council, D. O. HILL, Secretary.
Royal Academy, Edinburgh, 11th January, 1861.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Exhibition of the Fine Arts and Ornamental Art, 1861.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.
Vice-Presidents, R.D.S.
The Earl of Clancarty, Lundy Edward Foot, Esq.
The Marquis of Kildare, Right Hon. the Lord Justice of Appeal.
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
Rev. Hu. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., 8 F.T.C.D.
Lord Talbot de Malahide.
Secretaries, R.D.S.
J. F. Waller, LL.D., M.R.I.A. | Hon. George Handcock.
And the Committee of Management appointed by the Society.

The Royal Dublin Society, on the recommendation of many owners and producers of works of art, have resolved to hold on their premises, in Kildare-street, during May and the three following months of 1861, an exhibition of the fine arts and of ornamental art, comprising pictures of the ancient and modern schools, sculpture, drawings, engravings, photographs, medals, objects of virtue, decorated plate, and workings in the precious metals and their imitations: porcelain, silk, velvet, tapestry, lace, embroidery, needlework, and all the manufactures in which art forms a principal or material element.

It is unnecessary, bearing in mind the great success of the previous Dublin Exhibitions, as well as that of Manchester, in 1857, to dwell upon the many beneficial results which a collection of such objects, from time to time submitted to the public, is calculated to produce, as being not only attractive and instructive, but also as directly tending, in no small degree, to promote and encourage a higher taste and love for art.

A Guarantee Fund, to cover the expenses in the event of a deficiency in the receipts, which was originally fixed at 5000*l.*, has since risen to upwards of 9000*l.*
The Royal Dublin Society have entrusted the management of the details of the Exhibition to a committee, consisting of the Committees of Fine Arts and Manufactures, and certain other members of the Society.

It is proposed to open the Exhibition early in May; and Saturday, the 29th of April, will be the latest day for receiving contributions of exhibitors.

Further particulars on all matters connected with the Exhibition can be obtained on application at the Royal Dublin Society's House, to Mr. KENNEDY, Secretary to the General Committee; or to

W. E. STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary, Royal Dublin Society.
December 21, 1860.

A COLLECTION of PICTURES by Living English Artists for SALE.—Just ready, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of a very pleasing collection of PICTURES by English Artists. The Pictures are warranted to be by the master named. The right measure given and prices are attached to each Picture. From the extremely low price (about one-half to one-third of exhibition prices), this is a very favourable opportunity to country dealers and exporters to America and the colonies. To be viewed from 9 till 4 every day.
At 51, Wigmore-street, a few doors from Cavendish-square.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—Mons. CORDIER'S ETHNOGRAPHICAL GALLERY of SCULPTURE, illustrating the most prominent types of the human race, OPEN daily from 10 till 5. Admission 1s.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA of MESSINA is just OPENED, with the Straits of Faro, Scylla and Charvadia, Citadel, Lighthouse, Reggio, and the *Quasi di Calabria*, Rome and Switzerland also open daily, from 10 till dusk, 1s. to each view, or 2s. 6d. to the three. Schools and children half price.—Panorama Royal, Leicester-square.

MUSIC.

M. MUSARD'S celebrated BAND, from Paris, at St. James's Hall.—M. Musard begs to announce that he will give a series of **PROMENADE CONCERTS** at the above Hall, commencing on Saturday evening, 2nd February next.

MME. CATHERINE HAYES, assisted by Miss Lascelles, Mr. Tennant, and Signor Bardini (violin), Herr Becker, conductor and soloist (Mr. Francesco Berger), will make a **TOUR** in IRELAND, commencing in February.

Applications relative to engagements to be addressed to Mr. TENNANT, 307, Oxford-street, New Bond-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—Seventeenth Season. Patron, H.R.H. PRINCE CONSORT.—The MATINEES will commence the first Tuesday after Easter. Members declining subscription the present season are required to notify the same on or before the 1st of February. The record of 1860 is published and sent to members the present week. All letters addressed to the Director at the Institute, 18, Hanover-square, will receive prompt attention. J. ELLA.

MALE VOICE CHOIR.—The ALL-HALLOW'S CHORAL SOCIETY meet weekly for the PRACTICE of MALE VOICE PART SINGING in the School Rooms, 8, Liverpool-buildings, Bishopsgate-street. The Society has been established with a special view to suit the convenience of musical amateurs engaged in the City during the day, and to such will be found to offer peculiar advantages. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members may obtain prospectuses, copies of the rules, and any further information, by addressing a letter to the Secretary, 108, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; or by personal application at the Rooms, on Friday evening, between 6 and 8 o'clock. Subscription nominal. JOSIAH WELLS, Hon. Sec.

MUSICAL UNION INSTITUTE, 18, Hanover-square.—MEMBERS are informed that the ROOMS are now FURNISHED with a valuable Collection of Instruments, Musical and Miscellaneous Literature in various Languages, and with every convenience for carrying out provisionally, during the first session, the objects of this Institution. For Particulars, Programmes, List of the Council, Trustees, and Donors, and all particulars, apply at the Institute. Donations to be paid in the name of W. Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., &c., Honorary Treasurer, at the London and Westminster Bank, St. James's-square; or to J. ELLA, Director. Jan. 1, 1861.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MUSICIANS; instituted 1822; incorporated according to Act of Parliament 1827.

This Society was established for the purpose of affording relief to the members thereof during sickness, to allow a pension in old age, and awarding a sum in case of death.

At the annual meeting of the members, held at the Society's office, Dec. 20, 1860, it was reported by the Secretary that the sum expended during the past year for the relief of the sick, to pensioners, and at the death of members and their wives, amounted to £244 17s 10d, leaving a balance in favour of the Society on the year's receipts of £127 9s 11d.

The Committee embrace this opportunity of tendering their best thanks to the donors and subscribers, and beg to solicit a continuance of their favours.

All subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or any member of the Society.

Office, 18, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street; W.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees. Great combination of attraction, BALFE'S new and nightly increasing popular OPERA and the magnificent PASTORAL.

Miss Louisa Pyne having recovered from her recent indisposition will appear every evening in the new OPERA.

On Monday, Jan. 28, and during the week, Balfe's new legendary Opera, **BIANCA, THE BRAVO'S BRIDE**. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall, Messrs. A. Laurence, H. Wharton, H. Corri, A. St. Alban, Walterworth, Dittin, and W. Harrison.

Conductor—Alfred Mellon.

The Grand Christmas Pantomime. Harlequin, Blue Beard, with his superb Oriental scenery, transcendently beautiful transformation scene, real water, looking glass fairy fountains, French and English dancers. Messrs W. H. Payne, Hildyard, Boleno, H. Payne, F. Payne, Milano, Barnes, Tanner, Mme. Boleno, Clara Morgan. Produced by Mr. Edward Stirling. Commence at Seven. No charge for booking.

The last Morning Performance will take place on Wednesday Morning, the 30th, at Two o'clock.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—A GRAND ORCHESTRAL MORNING CONCERT will be given on MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1861, in aid of the HULLAH FUND, under the following distinguished patronage already obtained.

Her Grace the Duchess of St. Albans
Her Grace the Duchess of Argyll
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland
The Lady Auckland
The Lady Lyndhurst
The Lady Hatherton

Baroness Lionel de Rothschild
Lady Moleworth of Pen-carrow
Lady Pakington
Lady Page Wood
Lady Flower
Mrs. W. E. Gladstone
Mrs. Malcolm

Among the artists who have kindly offered their services the following will appear: Mme. Catherine Hayes, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Laura Baxter, Mr. Sims Reeves, M. Saindon, and the entire Orchestra of the Royal English Opera. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Other names will be shortly announced.

Notwithstanding the great attraction offered, the prices of admission to all parts of the theatre will remain unchanged. Boxes and places can be secured at the box office of the theatre, annual. Stalls, 7s.; private boxes, 4s. 4d.; 2s. 2d.; 1s. 1d.; 6d., and 1s. 1d.; dress circle, 3s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; pit, 2s. 6d., and 1s. 1d. Doors open at Two. Concert to commence at half-past Two. Carriages may be ordered at half-past Four.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED MUSIC.

THE PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND. Five Waltzes, 16 pages.

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THE LILY of the VALLEY Mazurka.

The above FAVOURITE PIECES can be obtained, carefully packed, by post, on remitting stamps or P.O. Order to the composer, Mrs. Hayes, 12, Montpellier-row, Twickenham, S.W., at the following reduced prices: Waltzes and Polkas, 8s.; Quadrilles, 2s. 6d.; Mazurka, 1s. 6d.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable and Interesting Reprints and Fac-similes, illustrative of Early English and Shakespearean Literature.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1861, at ONE o'clock precisely, some valuable and interesting REPRINTS and FAC-SIMILES, illustrative of EARLY ENGLISH and SHAKESPEARIAN LITERATURE: the impressions of which are mostly limited to twenty-six or thirty copies.

May be viewed two days prior, and catalogues had, on receipt of four stamps.

The Important and Valuable Library of the late Professor Wilson.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 5), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, 28th JANUARY 1861, and four following days, at ONE o'clock precisely, the Important and valuable LIBRARY of the late distinguished Oriental scholar, HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, comprising the best works in Sanskrit and other Oriental Literature.

May be viewed two days prior, and catalogues had on receipt of six stamps.

WILL BE SOLD SHORTLY, by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), the DWELLING-HOUSE and PREMISES known as New-place, situated in the centre of the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, and including the site of the RESIDENCE of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

For further particulars apply to Dr. BERNARD RICE, Stratford-upon-Avon.

English Pictures, of the highest excellence.

MESSRS. FOSTER respectfully announce they have received directions to SELL by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall-mall, on WEDNESDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, the selected and more precious portion of the collection of modern PICTURES of Mr. Henry Wallis, whose zeal for the arts has been long evinced by his liberal purchases both in the studio and saleroom, and whose good taste and judgment are fully indorsed by this beautiful assemblage of easel pictures, including examples of many of the first masters of the English school.

The private view will be on the Saturday, and the public view Monday and Tuesday prior to the sale, when catalogues may be had of Messrs. FOSTER, 54, Pall-mall.

BELGIUM.—Town of Louvain.—SALE by

AUCTION of ancient and modern PAINTINGS from the Flemish and Dutch schools, comprising the splendid gallery of the late M. Desiré Van der Schuerbeek, amateur, distinguished, Knight of the Royal Order of Léopold. This sale will take place in Louvain, in the gallery of the deceased, on MONDAY, 8th, TUESDAY, 9th, and WEDNESDAY, 10th of APRIL 1861, and following days, at ONE o'clock precisely, under the direction of M. ETIENNE LE ROY, Commissaire-Expert of the Royal Museum, 12, Place du Grand Sablon, Brussels. This splendid collection is composed of 219 Paintings of the first order from the following eminent masters:—In the ancient school: L. Backhuysen, N. Berchem, J. et al. Both, A. Cuyt, G. du Sart, Van Dyck, Van Eyck, J. Hackaert et al. Van der Velde, M. Hobbema, M. de Hondeloeter, P. de Hooze, K. du Jardin, N. Maas, J. Mengling, G. Metsu, F. Van Mieris, W. Van Mieris, E. Van der Neer, A. Van Ostade, I. Van Ostade, P. Pater, A. Ryckaert, Rembrandt, P. P. Rubens, J. Ruysdael, M. Schöen, J. Steen, D. Teniers, G. Terburg, A. Van der Velde, W. Van der Velde, J. Weenix, Ph. Wouwerman, J. Wyngaert, &c. In the modern school:—C. W. E. Dietrich, Van der Eeken et al. Verboeckhoven, P. Hellenmans et al. Verboeckhoven, N. de Keyser, J. Kobbé, H. C. Koekkoek, H. Leys, P. J. Noet, W. J. J. Nuyens, B. P. Ommerlaek, J. C. Schotel, J. Van Stré, &c. Private exhibition on Tuesday, 2nd, Wednesday, 3rd, Thursday, 4th, and Friday, 5th of April 1861, from 10 till 4 o'clock p.m. Public exhibition on Saturday, 6th, and Sunday, 7th of April, from 11 till 3 o'clock p.m. The Catalogue may be obtained of Mr. FARMER, 108, New Bond-street; and of Mr. COLNAGHI, 14, Pall-mall East, London.

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PRINTING and STATIONERY.—WANTED, an APPRENTICE in each of the above branches in an old-established concern.—Address "S. J.," 57, Wood-street, Chapside.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are received at 2s. 6d. each, if not exceeding 50 words in length.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and LIBRARIANS.—The advertiser is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT. Has been accustomed to both wholesale and retail trade, and is competent to take the management of a circulating library. Age 17. Excellent references.—"C. F.," 23, High-street, Kensington.

TO CITY STATIONERS.—A young man, of energetic business habits, thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and possessing a small capital, seeks a PARTNERSHIP in an established house, where he would devote the whole of his attention to the business. Unexceptionable references given and required.—Address, in strict confidence, "ALPHA," 165, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

TO BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS.—The advertiser, who has held situations in first-class houses, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CLERK and ASSISTANT.—Address "H. D.," Mr. Hughes, Publisher, Stationers'-hall-court, E.C.

TO PRINTERS, and NEWSPAPER and PERIODICAL PROPRIETORS.—A COMPOSITOR and PRESS-MAN (non-society) seeks EMPLOYMENT. Accustomed to reporting, writing on ordinary topics, &c. Would produce a small newspaper or periodical at a very cheap rate.—"P.," 6, Fulwood's-tenns, Holborn.

PLANT, BUSINESSES, &c.

Valuable Printing and Newspaper Business for Sale. **TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT,** in consequence of the death of a Partner, a well-established PRINTING BUSINESS in MANCHESTER, with excellent premises and good connection. The Copyright and Plant of a Newspaper may be included if desired. The Stock and Lease to be taken at a valuation. The business is capable of large extension.—Address "A. B.," Messrs. Deighton and Halliday, Cooper-street, Manchester.

PAPER MILL, Oxford 1.—To be SOLD, or

Let on Lease, a valuable FREEHOLD PAPER MILL, known as St. Ebbe's Mill, in the city of Oxford (with possession together with all the newly-fitted modern machinery, capable of making 10 tons of heavy paper weekly. The buildings have been recently erected in a substantial manner, and comprise a brick-built warehouse of two floors used as soil and rag room, a commodious, light, and lofty mill, about 100 feet by 25 feet, small steam-engine house, boiler house with lofty chimney stack, coal yard with wharf next the Thames, an open piece of ground on the other side of mill extending to the Thames, with a newly-erected lofty chimney stack; also a dwelling-house, containing eight rooms. The machinery includes six 11 cwt. iron rag engines worked by a pair of condensing and high-pressure steam engines (equal to 80-horse power), a 48-inch power machine with four 4-foot drying cylinders, worked by an 8-horse power steam engine, two stuff chests, four high-pressure steam boilers, pumps and cisterns, rag-boling stage with three rag-boilers and other apparatus. A plentiful supply of water is supplied from the river, but there is also a main laid on from the water-works. Coals are delivered at 11s. per ton. Vessels of 100 tons can load and unload alongside, and the station of the Great Western Railway is within 150 yards. The total frontage next the Thames is about 45 feet. To be viewed by day only, which, with further particulars, may be had of Messrs. FELKIE and HONSEY, Billiter-street, E.C.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

COMMERCIAL MASTER in an Oxfordshire college, to teach English thoroughly, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, French, and drawing. Salary 40l., board and rooms in college. Box 2231, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

DRILL-MASTER in a school near London; one who has been in her Majesty's service preferred. Applicants to state terms for two lessons a week. Box 2230, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH MASTER in a school near London; age from 21 to 30. Must be a Churchman, and competent to give general aid in the school, and to assist in junior Latin and mathematics. Box 2228, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER in an Essex college, to teach four or five boys the higher mathematics, English literature, history, &c., preparing for military examinations, alternately with a lower class of seven or eight boys (about six hours daily). Required a Graduate in mathematical honours, in holy orders, and a High Churchman. Salary from 50l. upwards, according to experience and degree. Board and lodging. Box 2230, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR in a proprietary school near London. Required a gentleman of Evangelical piety and fair scholarship, mainly to superintend the evening studies of the boarders. He will have five or six hours a day at his disposal. Salary 50l. A very comfortable home. Box 2232, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR, in a school of 20 boys, situated on the east coast of Yorkshire (a watering place). Qualifications required, mathematics and general subjects, including writing. Salary 50l., board and lodging. A graduate of Oxford or Cambridge preferred, and about 30 years of age. Box 2234, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH MASTER in an Essex college; must be able to teach drawing, writing, and the lower forms in classics. If he can play the organ preferred. Salary from 40l. board and lodging. Box 2233, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a school four miles from London; not under 20 years of age. To teach Latin to Virgil, and the Greek Testament, and to take the general routine of a commercial school; drawing and French desirable. Salary 30l., board and lodging. Box 2238, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a school near Stafford. Required a young man under 25 to assist in the general routine of a commercial education. If he can take French, it would be a great recommendation, but if not, the elements of Latin and drawing. Salary 30l., board and lodging. Box 2240, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a school, a few miles from London. Must be a thorough arithmetician and understand mensuration. A knowledge of French not essential, though one possessing it would be preferred. Salary 35l., increasing as the school flourishes. Duties light, and a comfortable home. Well worthy the attention of a highly respectable gentleman who prefers domestic comforts to a high salary in the first instance. Box 2242, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a North Devon school, specially qualified to teach French and chemistry. Would be expected to take part in the ordinary work of the school. Salary 50l., board and lodging. Box 2244, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Westmoreland school, to teach German, French, and piano. Preference would be given to a young German gentleman as resident assistant. Salary according to qualifications. Box 2246, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a boarding school near London, to teach the elements of Latin, French, and mathematics; a preference to one who can write a good hand, and also teach writing. Salary 30l., board and lodging. Box 2248, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Devonshire school, to teach mathematics and classics, required by Cambridge middle-class examinations, twenty hours weekly. Must be a good disciplinarian. A Dissenter or Evangelical Churchman preferred. Salary 50*l.*, non-resident. Box 2250, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GENERAL ASSISTANT in a Yorkshire school. Must be a well-educated and active young man. Box 2252, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GENERAL ASSISTANT in a boy's boarding and day school. If well grounded in English subjects and arithmetic, and is a good penman, advertiser would be satisfied without Latin, French, or mathematics. A young man about 18 or 20 years of age preferred. Box 2254, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR TUTOR in a school near Southampton. Must be well up in arithmetic and English, and possess sufficient knowledge of Latin to take young boys; might reside in the house, or not, as arranged. Box 2256, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the English department in a boarding and day school in Gloucestershire. Must be competent to teach the usual subjects, especially writing and arithmetic; a knowledge of Latin would be a recommendation. Board, lodging, and washing, with a comfortable home, are offered, but no salary for the first six months. Box 2258, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a school. Wanted, by a clergyman of the Church of England, a youth not under 17, who would consider ample time for self-improvement, assistance in studies, a liberal diet, comfortable home, and washing, sufficient remuneration at first for his services. Will be required to take charge of a few pupils out of school hours, and to assist in school three hours a day. Box 2260, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT MASTER in a Sussex school. Must be not less than 20; a good penman and arithmetician. Commencing salary 20*l.*, board and residence. Box 2262, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ENGLISH ASSISTANT MASTER, in a West of England collegiate school, to teach English, arithmetic, and elementary Latin; writing indispensable; a knowledge of vocal music desirable. Stipend 20*l.* first year, 30*l.* second, with board, lodging, and washing. Box 2264, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a London school, to teach a few boys from six to nine years of age. Must be well conducted, able to read and cipher correctly, and not under 18. A nominal salary will be given, and advanced instruction in the evening. Box 2266, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT ASSISTANT in an Edinburgh academy. Required a public school man, graduate in classical honours of Oxford or Cambridge, to look over compositions, prose and verse, and to superintend pupils out of school. Salary 80*l.*, board and lodging. Box 2268, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PUPIL TEACHER in a Northamptonshire school. Will be required to devote two hours daily to the younger pupils, and to prepare for university or public examinations, and receive board and lodging. Box 2270, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PUPIL TEACHERS. A vacancy for two respectable youths, who wish to be educated and trained for the scholastic profession, exists in a Yorkshire school, conducted by a gentleman who was formerly master of a model training school at one of the Training Colleges. Box 2272, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARTICLED PUPIL in an Essex Grammar school, to teach the junior boys arithmetic, history, &c.; age about 15. He would be required to give daily two hours' instruction to the junior boys, and would receive instruction in classics and mathematics, also board and lodging. Premium 15*l.*. Advertiser took a high degree at Cambridge. Box 2274, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARTICLED PUPIL or **JUNIOR ASSISTANT** in a Worcestershire school; age (if articulated for two or four years) 15 to 18. A knowledge of French, junior Latin, and practical land-surveying desirable. Board, residence, washing, and if junior assistant a small stipend. A good testimonial for qualifications and deportment indispensable. Box 2276, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARTICLED PUPIL. Wanted, for a school, a few miles from London, a well-educated youth, to be articulated for 3 years; mutual advantages offered, and his education would be well attended to. Box 2278, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a small school for young ladies, near Kidderminster. Must be a churchwoman, and competent to teach English in all its branches, French acquired on the continent, music, and singing. Box 2280, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Wanted a young lady of education to assist generally in a school near London, and who could introduce one or two pupils. Box 2282, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. A vacancy exists in a school near Northampton for a young lady, whose services with the junior pupils will be accepted as a remuneration for the education of a younger sister. Box 2284, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a tradesman's family in Pembrokeshire, to take charge of four children, and to make herself generally useful. Applicants to state salary, and give a reference. Box 2286, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS PUPIL, in the neighbourhood of London; age from 15 to 18. Must be respectably connected, a good grammarian, orderly and healthy. Very liberal accommodation will be given, and lessons in the accomplishments. A small premium expected. Box 2288, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, to instruct two little boys (11 and 6). Must be a Churchwoman, and a good disciplinarian. Applicants to state salary, &c. Box 2290, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farmhouse. Wanted a young lady of active habits, accustomed to children, and competent to impart a sound English education, with arithmetic, music, French, and needlework; also willing to take charge of her pupils and their wardrobe. Salary 20*l.*. Address, stating age, &c., Box 2292, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farmhouse near Wragby, to instruct five children in a sound English education, with music. Will be required to take charge of their wardrobe. Box 2294, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, in a farmhouse near Grantham, to teach and take the entire management of three girls from four to eight years of age and their wardrobe. Plain English education and music required. Box 2296, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or private family to children under twelve. Teaches English in all its branches, French, and music. Has been assistant in a school for two years. Age 28. Salary not under 22*l.* with laundress. Box 2298, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a family (English or foreign Protestant), to teach English, French, music (piano), and singing. There are seven children; ages from 17 to 6. Salary 24*l.*, a comfortable house, and treated as one of the family. Locality South Wales. Box 2300, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH GOVERNESS (resident) in a small and select ladies' school, 12 miles from London. Required an amiable and lady-like assistant, to teach French, music, and drawing; if without a knowledge of English preferred. Salary 20*l.* Box 2302, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER in a ladies' school, not far from London. She will be expected to render a little assistance in the school-room. Salary from 12*l.* to 16*l.*, with improvement in English, music, &c. She may remain during the vacation if she desires so to do. Box 2304, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER (Protestant) in a ladies' college near London. Must be able to teach her own language thoroughly, and to assist with the juniors in music. Salary, to a competent and ladylike person, 40*l.* Box 2306, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER in a Shrewsbury school. Must be a well-educated Protestant, accustomed to teaching; not under 25 nor above 40 years of age; a lady in appearance and manners. Salary 20*l.* and laundry. Box 2308, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER in a collegiate establishment for young ladies, near Cheltenham. Must be a native of Germany and skilled in music and drawing; would only be expected to teach the most advanced pupils, and to walk occasionally with a section of the school. Salary 30*l.* and laundress. Box 2310, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MUSIC TEACHER, &c., in a ladies' school near Spalding. To instruct in music, singing, dancing, and callisthenics. Age from 23 to 25. Salary from 25*l.* to 30*l.* Box 2312, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MUSIC TEACHER in a ladies' boarding and day school near Beverly. Must be experienced in teaching. She will also have to assist in general school duties. Salary 25*l.*. Applicant to state age, religious profession, &c. A Wesleyan preferred. Box 2314, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS for a young lady 11 years of age. Must be capable of teaching French, music, and singing, and be a Member of the Church of England. High testimonials requisite. Locality, Wiltshire. Box 2316, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a school near London, to teach music and good French, conversationally and grammatically, to eight pupils. The lady will only be required to teach six hours on four days in the week, the remainder of her time at her own disposal. A comfortable home is offered, with board, and from 10*l.* to 12*l.* Box 2318, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT ASSISTANT GOVERNESS in a school, to teach French and English thoroughly. A Parisian lady preferred, one accustomed to school discipline; age not more than 30. Salary from 10*l.* to 20*l.* Locality Wiltshire. Box 2320, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a school near Gainsborough. Wanted a young lady to teach drawing and dancing, and to assist in music and English generally. Box 2322, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARTICLED PUPIL for three or four years in an old-established ladies' school in Nottinghamshire, if under 14 years of age not objected to. Course of instruction, English, French, music, singing, drawing, &c. Premium moderate. Box 2324, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

EXCHANGE OF PUPILS. The proprietress of a ladies' school in Cheshire, is desirous of exchanging her son, a youth eight years old, for a young lady. Box 2326, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FINISHING PUPILS. Required two young ladies in a school not far from London; they will receive first-rate instruction for governesses, and every domestic comfort. There are resident native teachers for French and German. For terms, &c., address Box 2328, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family for a girl and boy, ages 7 and 24. A knowledge of English, French, and music necessary. Would be treated as one of the family. Box 2330, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED. Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratis* Educational Registry. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *Gratis* Educational Registry, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.
Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for reply.

AS AFTERNOON TUTOR in London; age 27. Teaches French (equal to a Parisian), Italian, junior German, and Latin; also short-hand and English generally. Has had much experience in tuition. No salary required, but board and residence only, or ten shillings weekly. Box 2331, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CLASSICAL MASTER, by a Cambridge B.A. and Scholar of his college; age 27. Possesses much experience in tuition, and very high testimonials; is also familiar with French, German, and music. Salary required 30*l.* Box 2333, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CLASSICAL MASTER (non-resident), in or near London. Has held the same appointment, and in the same locality, for more than five years; was educated at Winchester, and was afterwards of Pembroke Coll. Oxford; age 45. Salary moderate. Box 2335, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL ASSISTANT; age 25. Teaches junior Greek, Latin, junior French, algebra to quadratics, four books of Euclid, arithmetic, and the usual branches of a sound education. Is the son of a clergyman, and a good disciplinarian; nine years' experience of 10*l.* tuition. Salary not under 30 guineas. Box 2337, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS COMMERCIAL MASTER in a foundation school; could aid also in classics and mathematics; age 27, and married. Is a certificated master of a northern training college. Has had considerable experience in tuition. Box 2339, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS thorough COMMERCIAL MASTER; the country and some quiet place preferred. Advertiser is 36 years of age and married; a non-resident engagement is therefore desirable. Is a Churchman, and has had nearly twenty years' experience in tuition. Salary to depend entirely on time required and locality. Box 2341, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DRAWING MASTER (visiting, scholastic, or private) in or near London; age 21. Teaches water-colour painting, pencil, crayon, perspective, geometry, model, and free-hand drawing. Was a pupil of one of our leading artists. Has had three years' experience in tuition. Terms moderate. Box 2343, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH and GERMAN MASTER; age 34. Is a native of France, but has resided seven years in Germany. Has been French and German master in both public and private schools. Box 2345, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH MASTER, by a Parisian having been for many years a master in Paris schools. Is a Protestant, and 27 years of age. Box 2347, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH, GERMAN, and MUSIC MASTER in a family or school, by a native of Germany, 24 years of age. Has had three years' experience in tuition (one year in England). Unexceptionable references as to ability and character; would be willing to give a few lessons per day in return for board and lodging, or his whole time for a moderate salary. Box 2349, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH and GERMAN TEACHER, by an ex-Professor of French in a Belgian college, and author of a complete French and Dutch Dictionary; age 40; can also teach drawing and junior Latin. A small salary required. Box 2351, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN and FRENCH TEACHER; age 24. Possesses also a knowledge of drawing and pianoforte. Salary 60*l.* Box 2353, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS LECTURER in colleges and schools; the neighbourhood of London preferred; age 28. Has had much experience in lecturing at schools. A syllabus forwarded on application. Lectures illustrated by magic lantern, dissolving views, and diagrams. Terms according to number and distance. Box 2355, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER or ASSISTANT MASTER (non-resident). Has been English master in two good grammar schools, and taken a considerable portion of the classics; has also prepared pupils for St. Bees' College. A fair remuneration required. Although beyond the middle age, his facilities, both mental and physical, are unimpaired. Box 2357, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a commercial or public school; age 25, and married; is certificated; was trained in the Normal College, Edinburgh; has had seven years' experience in tuition. Teaches the elements of Greek, Latin, geometry, algebra, arithmetic, history, geography, writing, drawing, &c. Terms moderate. Box 2359, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a public or commercial school; the north of England preferred; age 25. Teaches the elements of Greek and Latin, algebra, geometry, arithmetic, mensuration, geography, history, drawing, &c. Was trained at Edinburgh, and is certificated; has had considerable experience in tuition. Salary not under 60*l.* with residence. Box 2361, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER in a school in or near London; age 35. Teaches Latin, Greek, French, Euclid, algebra, the globes, drawing, and general routine. Experience 25 years. Being at present engaged in reading every evening with a gentleman for his B.A. University of London examination for June next, he cannot devote the hours from 9 to 5 to the appointment now sought for. Would not object to the duties of a private family tutor, nor to attend a ladies' school. Box 2363, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a boys' school; is trained (three years) and highly certificated; age 23. Possesses a good bass voice, and has been accustomed to a choral service; has a knowledge of drawing, &c. Excellent testimonials and references. Salary 70*l.* and house, or 80*l.* (exclusive of Government allowances) and upwards. Box 2365, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a mixed National school; a wife to teach needlework and assist part of the morning if required; Devonshire preferred; no objection to Dorset or Hampshire; age 35; no family. Can teach vocal music on Hullah's system, and psalmody. Experience fifteen years. Best references. Salary not less than 50*l.* to 60*l.* and house. Box 2367, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a good day school or boarding and day school; age 31. Can teach English and the classics thoroughly, mathematics generally, and French grammatically. Has had considerable experience in teaching, and can give first-class references. Box 2369, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a National school in town or village (south of England preferred). Advertiser is 31 years of age; of sound Church principles; was trained at Battersea; has held an appointment similar to the one he now seeks, and will compete for a certificate next December. Salary 45*l.* or 50*l.* and furnished house. Box 2371, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a boy's school under Government inspection, anywhere in the British dominions; age 25. Twelve years' experience as a teacher, three of which as assistant master in a large school. Is certificated, and can teach music and drawing. Salary from 70*l.* to 100*l.* clear. Box 2373, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a boys' or mixed school; age 27. Has been trained, and had three years' experience as a teacher. High recommendations. Salary not less than 50*l*. Box 3875, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a parochial or village school; age 32. Can teach English, geography, and arithmetic; has had considerable experience in tuition. Salary 30*l*. and residence. Box 3877, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS MASTER or ASSISTANT in an elementary school; age 26. Has been a pupil teacher for five years, and possesses a certificate of merit. Can impart a good English education and some knowledge of Latin and mathematics. Salary 50*l*. Box 3879, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS MASTER or ASSISTANT in a school; locality immaterial; age 40. Has been a village school-master 23 years. Salary 32*l*. Box 3881, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER in a school in Germany (any locality) by a gentleman conversant with every English subject, mathematics, French thoroughly, and elementary German; has been master in a French college and in three English schools; all twelve years' experience; he might probably be the means of introducing some English pupils; age 29. Salary from 20*l*. upwards. Box 3883, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a National school, or ENGLISH MASTER in a boarding school, with a salary, if the former not less than 55*l*. and house, if the latter 40*l*. and rooms, &c.; age 22. Has been pupil teacher in a large London school; afterwards trained two years at Bishop Otter's College; now holds second class certificate; good references. Box 3885, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of an elementary school; age 22. Experience, five years pupil teacher, two years Queen's scholar, and two years assistant in a large Scotch school. Stipend at least 15*l*. with fees and Government grant. Box 3887, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MATHEMATICAL or ENGLISH MASTER, in London or some town of easy communication with Ireland; age 20; is a mathematical honour-man of Trin. Coll. Dublin. Able to give instruction in all the branches of an English education; also in junior classics. Salary not under 60*l*. with board and lodging. Box 3889, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, at the West-end of London, or within two miles of Charing-cross, by a Cambridge B.A.; aged 21. Terms 1*l*. 5*s*. per week. Box 3891, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, at his own residence at the West-end, by an Oxford M.A. (second class in Classics 1859), and lately curate and lecturer in London. Prepares pupils for the universities, holy orders, or the competitive examinations; or, under special circumstances, for public schools. Box 3893, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR or ENGLISH MASTER; age 41; experience, 44 years in a public school, 3 years as private tutor, 9 years as proprietor of a school. Teaches English generally, also junior classics, and mathematics, elocution, and water-colour drawing. Salary 60*l*. with board and residence. Box 3895, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR or ASSISTANT MASTER. Advertiser is a clergyman's son, and fully competent to teach Greek grammar, elementary Latin, Euclid, algebra, arithmetic, and English. Age 23. Has had some experience in teaching. Box 3897, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS PROFESSOR of the French and German language in London; age 20. Has resided five years in France, and an equal period in Germany. Box 3899, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER, where he could have the means of perfecting himself in Latin; age 29. Can impart a knowledge of English and arithmetic. Salary fifteen shillings per week. Would like a month's trial. Box 3901, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER (resident or non-resident); age 34. Teaches junior Greek, Latin, French (acquired in France), writing, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, and elocution. Is a Churchman, and can give good references. Salary, if resident 40*l*. if non-resident 75*l*. Box 3903, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER (resident or non-resident) of French, German, mathematics, junior classics, drawing, and music. Is a native of Hanover, 29 years of age, and can give good references; has had seven years' experience in tuition. Salary 60*l*. to 80*l*. with board and lodging. Box 3905, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family (resident); age 23. Teaches English generally, mathematics, some classics, French (acquired during three years' residence abroad), and drawing. Youths under 15 preferred. Salary 30*l*. Box 3907, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR (resident or non-resident); age 33. Undertakes good classics, middle mathematics, English, &c. Experience 10 years. Is a good disciplinarian. Salary 50*l*. to 60*l*. Box 3909, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family or school. Can teach German, music, drawing, and mathematics. References of the highest respectability. Box 3911, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR to prepare pupils for the army and civil service examinations; more especially professes history, literature, logic, and philosophy. Advertiser graduated in the highest philosophical honours, and is at present tutor in a private college; age 30. West-end or St. John's-wood preferred. Box 3913, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, to prepare pupils for the public examinations, Civil, Military, and University; is a graduate of London, engaged in a large school, and accustomed to teaching (especially mathematics). Box 3915, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR, in or near London. Teaches drawing, French, German, Italian, fortification, &c. Graduated at Heidelberg; was formerly in the army; has already several scholastic engagements; age 35, and married. Box 3917, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER; age 20. Can teach junior Latin and mathematics, and sound English. Is the son of a clergyman; has passed through a training college, and possesses a diploma. Salary 40*l*.; board and lodging. Box 3919, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER in a National school; a northern or north midland county preferred; age 23. Experience as a teacher three years. Can impart a good English education, including writing. Salary 50*l*. Box 3921, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER or PRIVATE TUTOR; age 23. Teaches Latin (Horace, Cicero, &c.), Greek (Sophocles, &c.), arithmetic, algebra, Euclid (I. to VI.), statics and hydrostatics if not requiring trigonometry. Salary 50*l*. with board and lodging, 80*l*. without. Box 3923, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER of English in a good school, or as Principal. Teaches arithmetic, mensuration, mechanics, geometry (Euclid), land-surveying, algebra, writing, drawing, English history, grammar, geography, &c. Is married, and has had great experience in tuition. Salary not less than 70*l*. and house. Box 3925, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school or family, resident or non-resident. Advertiser was First Mathematical Scholar and Engineering Prize-man of Queen's University, Ireland; has raised upwards of 500 pupils for Sandhurst, Addiscombe, Woolwich, the Civil Service, &c. Box 3927, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a day school, or VISITING TUTOR in a private family, for any number of hours in the day. Advertiser is 35 years of age, and has received a good collegiate education for one of the learned professions; was lately first master in a large classical and mathematical academy; has travelled abroad, and is gentlemanly in address, associations, and habits. Terms moderate. Box 3929, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH ASSISTANT MASTER, in a boarding or middle-class school; age 20. Experience in teaching seven years, of which two years was connected with the model school of St. Mary's College, Chelsea; was two years training in that college; is the son of a clergyman. Salary 50*l*. with board and lodging, or 100*l*. without. Box 3931, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a school; aged 16. Capable of instructing in mathematics and arithmetic. Has just left school. Salary moderate. Box 3933, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ORGANIST, PIANIST, and JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a public school. Can teach English generally. Salary moderate, and a comfortable home. Has had four years' experience as organist in a large church. Good testimonials. Box 3935, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school abroad; France preferred; or as Governess in a family going abroad; age 21. Can impart a good English education, with music, French, and drawing; has had two years' experience in tuition. Salary 25*l*. and travelling expenses. Box 3937, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family, by a young lady of French parentage (Protestant); she speaks French fluently, and with a pure accent, having resided several years in Paris. Is competent to impart a solid English education, with French, Italian, German, music, and drawing. Box 3939, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; north of England preferred; age 28. Teaches English thoroughly, music, French, and drawing; has been engaged in tuition 10 years. Her last engagement was in a gentleman's family, and it lasted 3 years. Salary not less than 35*l*. Box 3941, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school; the neighbourhood of Oxford preferred; age 22. Teaches English, music, and the rudiments of French. Has just resigned a situation as teacher in a school for young gentlemen, and which she held for 2 years. Salary from 20*l*. to 25*l*. Box 3943, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; age 21. Teaches French, piano, drawing in various styles, and German. Has had five years' experience in tuition, and resided some time in France. Salary 35*l*. Box 3945, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family to pupils under 12. Acquirements, English, French, music, singing, and the rudiments of drawing. Has had experience as teacher in a school; age 23. Salary from 25*l*. to 30*l*. Box 3947, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, or TEACHER in a school, in or near London; age 22. Teaches English, German, French, callisthenics, and music theoretically. Has been an English teacher in a school in Germany. Box 3949, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, A Parisian Protestant lady, highly recommended, and accustomed to tuition whose easy and practical method insures rapid progress, wishes to find a home in a family where she could give lessons. Box 3951, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under 12. Teaches English, music, and the rudiments of French. Has had four years' experience. No objection to attend to pupils' wardrobe; age 22. Salary 20*l*. Box 3953, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family to teach one or two young children; age 18. Is qualified to impart a knowledge of the rudiments of French and German, with music and English. Is willing to devote her whole attention to their happiness and improvement. Box 3955, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where the children are young, or as JUNIOR TEACHER in a school; age 17. Teaches English, music, drawing, and the introductory part of French. Good references. Salary 15 guineas. Box 3957, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION in a gentleman's family, or as English Governess abroad; age 21. Teaches good music, singing, junior French, and drawing. Has been accustomed to tuition for several years. No objection to travel. A moderate salary and a comfortable home required. Box 3959, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, or as COMPANION to a lady; age 24. Teaches English and the rudiments of music. Salary 18*l*. Good references. Box 3961, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a clergyman's or gentleman's family, within two miles of London, or in Brighton; age 18. Teaches English generally, French, music, and drawing. Prefers children under twelve or fourteen. Salary from 15*l*. to 18*l*. Box 3963, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where the children are young, or as JUNIOR TEACHER in a school. Is competent to teach English, French, and music. Salary, if in a family 20*l*. if in a school would receive as an equivalent instruction from masters, with board, residence, and laundress; age 22; the country or sea-side preferred. Box 3965, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, in or near London; age 19. Is well qualified to impart a good English education, with French, music, and the rudiments of German. Good references. Salary 20*l*. Box 3967, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a farmhouse, or TEACHER in a school; age 19. Is competent to impart a thorough English education, with music and singing, also the rudiments of French. Excellent references to her late preceptress and various other persons. Box 3969, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family, to pupils under 10 years of age. Teaches English and music, also the rudiments of French and drawing. Has been engaged in teaching for some years. Age 20. Salary 25*l*. Box 3971, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school (Wesleyan) in or near Manchester; age 24. Teaches English and music, also plain and fancy needlework. Has had several years' experience in the care and tuition of children. Salary 20*l*. Box 3973, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where the children are under twelve years of age. Teaches English and the rudiments of French, German, and drawing. Has had four years' experience; age 21. Salary 20*l*. Box 3975, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where the children are young. Teaches English, French, music, and rudimentary drawing. Has had eight years' experience; age 28. Salary not less than 30*l*. Box 3977, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school. Acquirements, English in the usual branches, a good knowledge of music, and the rudiments of French. Is a Churchwoman; age 22. Box 3979, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where the children are under 12 years of age, or in a school, as music teacher; the north of England would be preferred; age 27. Teaches music, French, and English thoroughly. Salary 25*l*. Box 3981, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; age 20; no objection to boys. Teaches English, French, and music. Has had one year's experience in a family. Unexceptionable references. Salary 20*l*. or 15*l*. and laundress. Box 3983, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or family by a native of Germany, but educated in France; age 25. Teaches German, French (Parisian accent), music (piano), drawing (to young beginners), and all kinds of fancy work. The last engagement was in a school at Brighton. Salary from 40*l*. to 50*l*. Box 3985, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; age 20; no objection to boys. Teaches English, French, and music. Has had one year's experience in tuition. Unexceptionable references. Salary 20*l*. or 15*l*. and laundress. Box 3987, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; age 25. Acquirements, music and English thoroughly, drawing, and French. Has had six years' experience in schools and families. Is accustomed to children, and would take the management of their wardrobes. Salary 22*l*. Box 3989, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, either in the north of England or south of Scotland; age 19. Can teach English thoroughly, and the rudiments of French and drawing. Is the daughter of a clergyman, and has been a pupil teacher in a school. Salary not less than 20*l*. Box 3991, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family (town or country); age 27. Teaches all the branches of a good English education, French grammatically and conversationally, good music, singing, drawing, rudiments of Latin, dancing, and callisthenics. Has had much experience in tuition. Salary 60*l*. Box 3993, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, by a lady in her 25th year. She is a brilliant pianist, and can teach music, drawing, and painting in water colours, also French, German, and English generally. Is just returned from a residence of two years on the Continent. Liberal terms expected. Box 3995, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a respectable family; the neighbourhood of Manchester or Bristol and a Wesleyan family preferred; age 23. Is accustomed to tuition in English, French, music, and drawing. Salary 25*l*. Box 3997, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a private family, in any of the Midland counties; age 17. Teaches English, French, music, drawing, and painting. Left school last month. Good references can be given. Box 3999, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS and HOUSEKEEPER in a widow's family; age 30. Can teach English thoroughly, arithmetic, French, and music to beginners. Is a very good housekeeper, and for some years attended to it and the education of three children. Salary no object. Box 4001, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS PUPIL in a school, to teach the junior class English, French, and music as an equivalent for instruction given by masters. Country or sea-side preferred; age 22. Box 4003, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS in the neigh- bourhood of Blackheath, Greenwich, or Deptford; age 28. Teaches English thoroughly, with music and French; has held for 7½ years an engagement as English governess in a superior school. Salary not less than 30*l*. Would not object to a resident appointment. Box 4005, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS in a gentle- man's family by a young lady of the Established Church, who speaks French fluently, having acquired the accent during a long residence in Paris. She can impart a solid English education, with French, Italian, German, music, and drawing. Locality, in or near London. Box 4007, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or HOURLY GOVERNESS, in the localities of Belgravia, Clapham, or Brixton; age 21. Teaches English in all its branches, French, music, singing, and drawing. Resided three years on the Continent; was a pupil of the best masters for music and singing. Terms liberal. Box 406, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS; age 35. Is competent to teach all that relates to a well-grounded and liberal English education, French fluently (acquired in Paris), and music to young pupils. First-class references. Box 401, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS; Pimlico for the West-end preferred; age 22. Teaches English generally, German acquired in North Germany, French in Paris, and music, to pupils under 12 years of age. Good references. Terms fourteen shillings per week. Box 405, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS; West-end of London preferred; age 26. Teaches music, French, singing, and the rudiments of Italian. Has had eight years' experience in her profession for which she was trained. Terms depending upon time and distance. Box 405, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS in or near Brompton, or as Resident Governess in the south of England; age 30. Teaches English in all its branches, German, French, Latin, rudiments of Italian, drawing in various styles, and music. Has had ten years' experience. Good references. Terms from 60 to 80 guineas. Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH GOVERNESS in a private family; a young lady, the daughter of English parents, brought up and educated in France. Is fully competent to teach French conversationally and grammatically. A member of the Church of England; age 20. Would undertake the music of the junior pupils. Box 409, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GERMAN and FRENCH TEACHER. Both languages are taught in the same lesson and on the same terms, either in classes or in private, by a lady, who is also well grounded in the Latin, Greek, and Spanish languages. Classes for ladies between 11 and 4 o'clock, one guinea per quarter; evening classes between 6 and 10, twelve shillings per quarter. Box 421, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS, or COM- PANION, by a lady of great experience. She wishes for an engagement in the immediate vicinity of James's-street, London. Box 402, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS in the East of London; age 26. Can teach English thoroughly, French fluently, German, music, and drawing. Has had considerable experience in teaching. Salary 40*l.* Box 402, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSICAL GOVERNESS (non-resi- dent) in a first-class school near London, by a lady of considerable experience in teaching, singing, and the piano-forte. She desires an arrangement by which she can place her little girl as a pupil in the establishment. Box 402, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSICAL TEACHER in a school or family, or as COMPANION to a lady; age 23. Possesses a good practical knowledge of music, having taught for about five years. Salary 20*l.* Good references. Box 402, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSIC TEACHER in a school, or as DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family where the children are young; age 26. Teaches English, music, and the rudiments of French. Has had experience in families and schools. Salary 20*l.* Box 403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE TUITION. Lessons in German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, and Greek, to ladies or gentlemen, by an experienced foreign teacher. Ten lessons for one guinea. Box 403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a school or family; age 20. Is competent to give instruction in English, French, music, singing, and drawing. Salary 25*l.* and laundry expenses. Box 403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family to children under 13. Teaches English, French, Italian music (up to a certain point), and the rudiments of German. Advertiser is a lady by birth, a widow, and very desirous of useful employment. Good testimonials and excellent references. Salary 40*l.* Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a noble- man's or gentleman's family, or as Companion to a lady; no objection to travel; age 18. Is competent to give instruction in English, music (thoroughly), and singing. French conversationally and grammatically, also in the rudiments of drawing. Has some experience in tuition. Salary 35 to 40 guineas. Box 403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, or COM- PANION to an invalid, or otherwise. Teaches English, French grammatically and conversationally, Italian, and the rudiments of German, also music, singing, drawing, and painting in every style, botany, chemistry, &c. Is the orphan daughter of a colonel, and was one of the lady-nurses during the Russian War. Can be highly recommended. Salary not under 50*l.* Box 404, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family; near London preferred; age 31. Teaches thorough English, French, Italian (grammatically), drawing, piano, and elementary singing. Has had much experience in teaching, and is now resigning a situation which she has held more than six years. Salary 50*l.* Box 403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a gentle- man's family, where the children are under twelve. Teaches English, French (acquired during two years' residence in Paris), music, and drawing. Is accustomed to tuition, and has no objection to go abroad; age 26. A handsome remuneration required. Box 404, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS; age 28. Teaches English thoroughly, French, German (acquired on the Continent), music and singing. Experience seven years. Is fond of children, and speaks English, French, and Italian fluently. Salary to depend on circumstances. Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family by a young Hanoverian lady. She possesses excellent testimonials, and speaks English, French, and Italian very good German, French grammatically, and music. Salary 40*l.* and laundry. Box 404, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Teaches English generally, French, music, and rudiments of drawing. Has been long accustomed to tuition, both in a preparatory school and in a private family; very good references can be given. Salary not under 30*l.* Box 401, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family; age 34. Is a native of the north of Germany, and a Protestant. Teaches German, French, music (piano), and singing, the usual branches of a good English education, the rudiments of drawing, and fancy needlework. Has resided in England four years. Best references. Salary 60*l.* Box 403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family to children under twelve; boys not objected to. Teaches English, French, Latin, music, and drawing. Age 29; never been out before; would take entire charge of her pupils and their wardrobe. Box 403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, by a German Protestant lady, possessing first-rate testimonials. Her attainments are English, German, French fluently, Italian grammatically, music (harmony), drawing, and painting in water colours. Salary moderate. Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS in first-class schools or families, to instruct boys from 7 to 14 years of age in Hebrew, Latin, English, French, and German, also the rudiments of Greek. Possesses a diploma for Hebrew and a certificate for Latin. Although preferring boys, would not object to young ladies; age 24. Box 409, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING MUSICAL GOVERNESS in a school or private family, by a young lady who is a brilliant pianist and good vocalist. Can give unexceptionable references. Whether in or out of town is immaterial. Box 401, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER in a large National school, or as MISTRESS of an infant or mixed school of not more than 100 children. Has been a pupil teacher in the Woburn Chapel Schools near Tavistock-square, for upwards of four years. Salary 30*l.* and furnished lodgings; age 19. Box 406, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school; near London preferred; age 20. Teaches English, music, and French. Has been in a school the last two years as teacher. Salary 20*l.* and laundress. Box 406, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school; age 35. Is competent to teach junior pupils. Has had great experience in tuition. Salary not under 20*l.* Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school, or as GOVERNESS in a family where the children are young. Teaches English, music, French, and drawing; age 17. Salary 15*l.* Box 409, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school; age 25. Can teach English generally, rudiments of French, and music; has taught English in a school in France. Improvement preferred to salary. Box 401, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER and useful Assistant in a first-class ladies' school, at or near Bayswater. In exchange for a Christian home and instruction in French, music, and drawing. Advertiser possesses a sound English education, is thoroughly domesticated, active, patient, and used to the management of children; age 18. Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school, or GOVERNESS in a family where the children are under 14, or as TEACHER of MUSIC in a select school; age 19. Qualifications, thorough English, arithmetic, geography, history, music, and dancing if required; also wax flowers and leather modelling. Is clever at plain and fancy needlework. Three years' experience in tuition. Salary 20*l.* Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school, or as NURSERY GOVERNESS; age 19. Competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, with music, singing, and the rudiments of French. Is engaged as a junior teacher. Improvement preferred to salary. Is now in search of her first engagement. Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER or ASSISTANT in a respectable ladies' school, on reciprocal terms. Can teach music to the junior pupils and the rudiments of French. Good references. Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER or ASSISTANT in a school on reciprocal terms; age 19. Has passed one year as governess pupil and can instruct juniors in English, writing, &c. with music, and the rudiments of French. Is a member of the Church of England, and can give good references. Box 401, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school; north of London preferred; age 17. Can teach English, French, and music. Has held a similar position for two years. Requires in return improvement in the accomplishments. Box 408, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school, or GOVERNESS in a family, or COMPANION to a lady, in or near London; age 22. Qualification, music. Has held two situations; good references. Salary 15*l.* Box 405, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PUPIL TEACHER in a first-class school near London; age 17. Is capable of teaching French conversationally and grammatically, also music to junior pupils. Has resided in Paris for 18 months. Is desirous of devoting a portion of her time to teaching, as a remuneration for what she may be taught, and a comfortable home. Money paid down, 5*l.* Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MISTRESS of a girls' school having the Government grant. Has been trained, and possesses a first-class certificate. Has had ten years' experience in public schools. Is a member of the Kirk of Scotland. Salary not under 60*l.*, or equivalent, exclusive of Government augmentation. Age 30. Box 409, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or JUNIOR TEACHER in a school; age 20. Teaches English, French, and the rudiments of music. Has been accustomed to teaching. Connections highly respectable. Salary 5*l.* Box 401, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS to one or two children, or as ENGLISH TEACHER in a school; Paris or Ireland preferred, but this is not essential; age 23. Can impart a good plain English education, with music and plain needle-work. Has had some experience in teaching. Salary 15*l.* to 20*l.*, travelling and laundry expenses. Box 403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or JUNIOR TEACHER in a school; age 19. Can teach English generally, music, and the rudiments of singing. Salary 20*l.* Box 405, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or JUNIOR TEACHER in a school; age 21. Teaches English generally, and music. Salary 20*l.* Box 407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or COM- PANION to a lady. Can teach English generally, and the rudiments of French. Is a member of the Church of England, a good reader, and needlewoman; has had much experience in the care and instruction of children, and can give good references; age 38. Salary 15*l.* Box 409, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, to teach German, Latin, and drawing, and to take charge of pupils' wardrobe. Age 35; good references. Salary 20*l.* to 25*l.* Box 401, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, near London; age 20. Teaches the usual branches of an English education, with French, and the rudiments of music and drawing. Has been accustomed to the care of children; good references. Salary 20*l.* Box 403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS (town or country); age 19. Can teach English and music, and is willing to take charge of wardrobe. Salary 14*l.* Box 405, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, with rudiments of music; age 19. Is anxious to support herself in order to aid a widowed mother; possesses good principles, and is very willing and persevering; has been junior assistant in a good school. Commencing salary 14*l.* Box 406, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has been received at Cambridge, as well as at his suburban residence, Madingley Hall, with all the loyalty or adulation with which British subjects are wont to greet the presence of those who sit in the high places of this land. The Vicar of Madingley headed a troop of forty labourers, who were allowed the honour of dragging the PRINCE'S carriage. The illustrious stranger was then compelled to listen to half-a-dozen hobbling stanzas written especially for the occasion by the brother of the Poet-Laureate. Of these we subjoin the two concluding verses:

So shall thy father's heart
Beat to thy high desert
With love intense;
So shall thy country's eye
Rest on thee loyally,
While every voice shall cry,
God bless our Prince!

And when the parting day
Calls thee far hence away,
Far away hence,
Still in our memory
Fresh shall thine image be,
As when we sang to thee,
Long live our Prince!

These verses were, we learn, specially imported from Lincolnshire for the occasion; and, if they be regarded as a fair specimen of the bucolic Muse, we may conclude that the land of heavy clays produces better turnips than poetry. The Town Council of Cambridge, acting on the principle embodied in the line,

Who peppers the highest is surest to please,

presented next day an address to the PRINCE thus worded: "We earnestly trust that your Royal Highness's connection with that ancient and illustrious seminary of sound learning and religious education may be productive of advantage to that body, and of entire satisfaction to your Royal Highness." We thought when a boy was sent to school, or a young man to college, it was generally supposed that this was rather for his own advantage than for that of the "seminary," or "body" (which words in Cambridge Town Council grammar appear to be synonymous), under whose guidance he was sent to learn. The Penny-a-liner who described the incidents of the PRINCE'S first visit to the banks of the Cam was evidently engaged in a labour of love. He draws a vivid picture of the scramble which took place among the ladies assembled in the Honourable Mrs. NEVILLE'S drawing-room "for possession of the pen wherewith his Royal Highness had signed the matriculation book." He sadly relates how the "coveted prize fell to the share of a visitor," who has since been "exhibiting it in triumph," and who intends to deprive Cambridge of this precious relic of royalty. We are next informed how the PRINCE, escorted by the Master of Trinity, inspected the lions of that college, and how his Royal Highness's attention was "enchained for some minutes by Newton's statue;" and how he "lingered some time over the great philosopher's mathematical instruments." Finally, the PRINCE "threw off the toga" and went to play at tennis; while the writer went home, we suppose, to elaborate his notes.

If books be the medicine of the soul, and public libraries a sort of moral and mental dispensaries, as the inscription *Ιατρικὸν Φυλάκιον* placed over the Serapeum would indicate, then should we congratulate those places in which such institutions exist, as possessing the means at least of medicining some of those ills to which the philosophers tell us we are all naturally subject. It is true that in some towns and cities there are public libraries, and that these are of no benefit to the inhabitants, either because they have no inclination themselves to appeal to them, or because the restrictions upon them are such as to discourage any attempt made to wring from them their secrets. This is, we believe, the case with the library of the Vatican at Rome, which, possessing priceless treasures, is, nevertheless, of as little use to the people of Rome as to those of Timbuctoo. The Papal Government, in fact, encourages no medicine but of a particular kind, the religious, and that must be all drawn out of one phial, and the doses regulated at the discretion of so many spiritual doctors. At Turin, on the contrary, it is pleasing to find that not only are there several public libraries, but that they are made good use of, being frequented by hundreds of readers daily, who are thus enabled to form a sound judgment of men and things, and to assist a constitutional king in carrying out an enlightened policy. A few particulars concerning these Turin libraries, which we gather from the "Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft," may prove interesting to our readers. The first and chief is the "Library of the University," containing as many as 200,000 printed volumes, and 2000 volumes of MSS. This was founded as long ago as the year 1571, when the University, after many changes of residence, fixed itself permanently at Turin. Of the number of its volumes at that time no account is given; but it was considerably augmented by PHILIBERT EMMANUEL. The building in which it now is was constructed by ANTONIO ROCCO, an architect of Genoa, in the year 1713, by command of VICTOR AMADEUS. A catalogue of the MSS. contained in it was published in 1749. Among its benefactors was the Minister of State P. BALBO, father of the celebrated historian CESARE BALBO, who transferred to it

100 precious MSS. from the Bobbio library. Its librarians have always been distinguished for their learning; as, for example, the Abbé DEXINA, and its present administrator, the Chevalier GORESTO, whose publication of the Sanscrit poem, the "Ramayana," has given him an European reputation. He is at present engaged in the publication of another great Sanscrit work, the "Uttaracanda," which is said to bear the same relation to the former as the "Odyssey" does to the "Iliad." This library is freely open to the public, who sit at long tables, conveniently arranged for their use. The number of readers who frequent it daily is about 300, but in winter there are often as many as 500, and sometimes even 700. This is more even than in the British Museum; but we presume that the library is open in the evening to secure so great a number. Of the quality of the books we are glad to hear that, whereas formerly its principal feature was theology, it now abounds in historical works, law, and general literature. —The library next in importance is that of the Academy of Sciences, consisting at present of 40,000 volumes, and which is continually receiving augmentations in the shape of transactions of foreign academies in exchange for their own, and from gifts and legacies. They also buy books; but in doing so have wisely adopted the rule not to buy any of which there are copies to be found in the library of the University. This library is, we are told, particularly rich in works relating to Italian history. —Next is the library of the Council of State, which has a fine collection of the statutes of the kingdom, some of which have not been published. It is rich also in works on political and administrative economy. —The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have also each its own library, but entirely of modern creation. This is the case also with the City library, which, however, has had the good fortune recently to acquire the finest collection of BODONI editions anywhere known. This collection was formed by the bookseller F. PEZZI, who, after refusing large sums for it in England, made it over to his native city for the very moderate price of 10,000 francs. —The Royal Library, although not public, must not be omitted in this enumeration of the libraries at Turin. This was formed by the late King CHARLES ALBERT, and occupies the ground-floor of one wing of the palace. CHARLES ALBERT, who was brought up at Geneva and the École Polytechnique at Paris, always manifested a strong inclination towards scientific studies. His library, which contains as many as 50,000 volumes, is consequently rich in the department of science generally, also in historical works and works on art, including a fine collection of engravings, of which he was very fond, laying out upon the latter as much as 1200*l.* annually. At the same time his well-known taste for such things procured him numerous presents both of books and engravings. As to the manner in which this collection is kept up by the present sovereign, we have no information; but it may be presumed that, having so much larger a civil list at his disposal than had his royal father, it is not suffered to languish for the want of necessary funds.

A TELFORD Gold Medal and a Council Premium of Books for the Session of 1860 were awarded to JAMES J. BERKLEY, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., for a Paper entitled "On Indian Railways, with a description of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway." This contribution to the proceedings of the Institution was written in India by the author, who is Chief Engineer to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, whose service he entered in the year 1849, and whose entire scheme of railways he has projected and constructed to their present advanced state of progress. The projects comprise the two celebrated railway inclines up the Syhadrees or Ghauts of Western India. One of these—the Bhore Ghaut Incline—is rapidly drawing towards completion. It contains twenty-five tunnels through basaltic rock within the short space of thirteen miles. Upwards of thirty-two thousand men are employed upon it under Messrs. ADAMSON and CLOWSER, the managers for the well-known contractors, Messrs. TREDWELL. To give some conception of the magnitude of the works, we may mention that in the month of November five tons of gunpowder per diem were consumed, and that work to the amount of 40,000*l.* was executed within one month. The completion of this incline is urgently demanded by the commerce and population of India, and when finished will be the greatest engineering work in India, and among the most stupendous of any age or country. Mr. BERKLEY, the engineer, was a pupil of the late ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq., M.P., and enjoys the honourable distinction of a special mark of favour from that great master of his profession.

It is now authoritatively announced that the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum is to be divided into three sections, which will be placed under the care of Mr. BIRCH, Mr. NEWTON, and Mr. VAUX respectively. Mr. NEWTON'S great and successful labours at Halicarnassus and Cnidus are fresh in the recollection of the public, and afford the best guarantee of the advantages that the Museum may expect from his appointment. The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, the LORD CHANCELLOR, and the SPEAKER of the House of Commons have exercised their powers as Governors of the Museum with an anxious desire to secure the best men for the public service, and this infusion of new blood into an old establishment cannot fail to be of signal advantage.

We have received the following letter from the CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN, contradicting the report of the death of M. JACQUOT, alias MIRECOURT:

SIR,—As, happily for this country, the press is characterised by a degree of honesty not modelled on that of "honest" Iago, and I am aware

its writers would scorn to turn their pen into a stiletto to dispatch a brother writer, allow me to correct an involuntary mistake into which you have fallen (or rather been entrapped) by the unscrupulous assertion of a Belgian journalist, when numbering Jacquot, *alias* Eugène de Mirecourt, amongst the dead. To gratify an ill-natured feeling, the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, signing himself "Pharès," has been pleased to announce De Mirecourt's death "in great poverty" at St. Petersburg, without the least compunction for the grief he was gratuitously inflicting on the *littérateur's* family, consisting of a wife, a mother, a daughter and son-in-law, all of whom are at a distance just now from their husband, son, and father, and, of course, rendered unhappy till the falsehood of this pretended piece of news shall have been made as public as the painful intelligence itself has unfortunately been, owing to its being repeated by numerous newspapers on the faith of the false prophet, self-styled "Pharès."

I make no doubt but that you will gladly restore to life a clever writer, whose charming biography of Victor Hugo might alone have protected him, or rather his family, from so heartless a *canard*. Worse even than the latter is the funeral oration comprised in the words, "he was not quite a villain." Poor De Mirecourt's crime has been telling the truth perhaps rather too openly about some large capitalists of the Second Empire. *Inde ira*. Nevertheless, he has a right to live till God pleases to call him, and will probably, in some future work, claim

"eye for eye and tooth for tooth" (we mean morally speaking) of Master "Pharès," by showing him up under his real name, in one of those small pamphlets, which would prove to the said "Pharès" something like the "writing on the wall" which he affects to exhibit to others under the triple-visaged mask of *Mané Tekel Pharès*.—I remain, Sir, yours, &c.
London, Jan. 22.
LE CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN.

We have received a letter from an eminent mineralogical authority, correcting some statements which were lately extracted into the *Critic* from Dr. King's work "On Gems," relative to the weight of the Koh-i-Noor. Our correspondent says: "At page 45, three different versions are given of the past and present weight of the Koh-i-Noor; all of them incorrect."

In the report of Prof. Tennant's lecture before the Society of Arts, March 24th, 1852, the weight of the great diamond *before cutting* is stated to have been 186 $\frac{1}{2}$ carats, and its present weight, 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ carats. The estimated value of the Koh-i-Noor, before cutting, was 276,765*l*. Its present value, by the same mode of computation, is 84,462*l*. So that, by this ill-advised proceeding, the diamond has decreased in actual value 192,306*l*, in addition to the loss of its scientific and historical interest.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE ARTS.

Antique Gems: their Origin, Uses, and Value, as Interpreters of Ancient History, and as Illustrative of Ancient Art; with Hints to Gem-Collectors. By Rev. C. W. KING, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. London: Murray. 1860. 8vo. pp. 552. [Second Notice.]

WE RETURN TO THIS VOLUME to draw on it for extract; abounding as it does in interesting matter, and information which will be novel to the majority of our readers. How hard it is to know an antique gem at sight, still more to detect a skilful copy, the passages we will show, at all events.

In a recent privately-printed catalogue of the late Mr. Uzielli's collection of articles of *vertu*, Mr. C. J. Robinson (of the South Kensington), pretending to instruct the uninitiated in the secrets of authentic gems, perpetrated in one paragraph almost as many blunders as lines; telling the poor novice for one thing, that, "as a rule, the engraving itself (of an antique intaglio) is nearly always highly polished, a degree of finish which, on account of the great extra labour it involves, is seldom bestowed on modern work." This venerable fallacy, which has deluded so many collectors into the purchase of spurious gems, was evidently a bit of *cram* imparted to the unwary Robinson by some wily dealer who knew better. The *Building News* called attention to this particular error at the time; and declared that "an intaglio gem can be highly polished inside in a couple of hours, with perfect ease; and any gem-engraver—now called seal-engraver—is familiarly acquainted with both the method and the means." Hear Mr. King on the same point:

Dealers, for their own purposes, foster a belief in their customers, that a high polish in the interior of the intaglio is a sure proof of its antiquity; but this doctrine is altogether false, for all the good Italian engravers give to their works an internal polish fully equal to that of the antique. It merely requires the expenditure of a little extra time and labour in working over the interior of the cutting with a leaden point charged with fine diamond-powder.

As regards the back of the gem: this, if antique,

Although highly polished, will often show traces of deep parallel scratches, occasioned by its having been first rubbed down into shape on a slab of emery, and afterwards brought to a lustrous surface by some peculiar process; whereas modern stones are ground down and polished at once upon the same instrument, a revolving disk of copper moistened with oil, and emery powder, which gives them a perfectly smooth and even surface. A high degree of polish on the face of the gem, although in itself a suspicious circumstance, does not, however, infallibly stamp the intaglio as a work of modern times, for it has been the unfortunate practice with jewellers to repolish the surface of a good antique intaglio, in order to remove the scratches and traces of friction which true antiques usually present, so as to make the stone look better as a mere ornament when mounted. This is a most ruinous operation; for besides making the intaglio itself appear of dubious antiquity, it also destroys the perfect outline of the design, by lowering the surface of the stone.

Difficulties beset the unlucky collector on every side, however:

On the other hand, a rough and worn surface must not be relied on as an infallible proof of antiquity, for Italian ingenuity has long ago discovered that a handful of new-made gems crammed down a turkey's throat will in a few days, by the trituration of the gizzard, assume a roughness of exterior apparently produced by the wear of many centuries. Hence, if a stone has too rough a surface, it requires to be examined still more carefully, as affording good grounds for suspicion by its exaggerated ostentation of antiquity. In a word, though Faith may be the cardinal virtue of the theologian, Distrust ought to be that of every gem collector; so beset is he at every step, by the most ingenious frauds, devised and carried out by the roguery and dexterity of three centuries. Again, though the *stone* itself may be antique, yet it may have been used as the vehicle of another species of deception, and that the most difficult to guard against of any that I know. It is a common practice of Italian engravers to get antique gems bearing inferior intagli upon them, and to retouch, or sometimes to work over again entirely, the whole design; thus producing an apparently antique intaglio of a good style upon a stone the appearance of which lulls to sleep all suspicion. This is the most common fraud of modern times, and one against which the only safeguard is the careful examination with a lens, of the entire intaglio; when, if some portions of the work bear a fresher and higher polish than others, and above all, if they are sunk deeper into the stone than is required by the exigencies of the design, a shrewd guess may be hazarded that this deception has been practised.

So much for negative evidence. Now for a little positive:

The truest test of antiquity (leaving out the question of art for a subsequent discussion) appears to me to be a certain degree of dulness, like the mist produced by breathing on a polished surface, which the lapse of ages has always cast upon the high lustre of the interior of the intaglio. This appearance is not to be imitated by any contrivance of the modern forger, and when once remarked, is so peculiar in itself, as to be easily recognised ever afterwards. . . . The effect also of the real wear and tear of time upon the surface of the stone is rather a fine roughness, like that of ground glass, than the deep scratches and indentations produced by the violent methods of the dealers. . . . Again, a very satisfactory proof of antiquity is found when the engraving appears to have been executed almost entirely with the diamond-point; that is to say, when all the hollows seem cut into the stone by a succession of little scratches repeated one upon the other, while the deeper parts of the design show that they have been sunk by means of the *drill*, a tool with a blunt and rounded point, producing a succession of hemispherical hollows of various dimensions. Some intagli even occur, entirely scratched into the stone by means of the diamond-point alone, especially the works in shallow relief of the Etruscan and early Greek epoch; and, as a general rule, according to the observation of the famous gem-engraver Natter, the extensive use of the diamond-point is the great distinction between the antique and the modern art. The word itself, *scalpere*, used by the Romans to express the process of engraving on gems, signifies to *scratch*, and, in itself, supplies a proof of the manner in which the work was carried on when first introduced to their notice; and the Greek technical term *γλαφεῖν* has the same primary signification. The use of the diamond-point is particularly observable in the execution of the hair of portraits, when of good work, of almost every epoch of antiquity, where it produces an admirable and natural effect which cannot be given by the modern instruments.

The moderns use entirely different instruments:

The principal among them, by means of which all the above-named operations, both of producing lines and hollowing out depressions in the design, are carried out, is the *Wheel*, a minute disk of copper, fixed on the end of a spindle, which is put into rapid motion by a kind of lathe. The fine edge of this tool, moistened with oil and emery or diamond dust, speedily cuts into the hardest gems, and by repeating and prolonging the lines thus produced, the minuter portions of the design are executed. The larger and deeper hollows are still sunk by means of a round pointed drill, substituted for the cutting disk, and acting just as the ancient drill, which last, however, appears to have been always worked by the hand, by means of a bow, in the same way as the similar tool still used by jewellers. The modern method, though greatly expediting the operation—for Mariette speaks of Smart, a celebrated English engraver of the last century, finishing several good portraits in one day—yet renders the operation more mechanical and stiff; whereas the ancient *sculptor*, working with his diamond-point, like the etcher with his needle, had all the freedom of hand and boldness of the latter artist.

If the collector rely on the artist's inscribed name, he is most of all likely to be wrong.

In all the collections of Europe taken together, there are certainly not a hundred gems inscribed with the genuine name of the artist who engraved them. And these authentic signatures are usually distinguished by this peculiarity, that they are placed at the side of the design, and engraved in minute, but elegant Greek characters.

Neither must he hastily distrust a gem from its being falsely inscribed:

Many antique stones also occur in which these names have been added by a modern hand, in order to augment the value of the gem; but these forged names can generally be detected by their great inferiority in neatness of execution to the genuine.

Forged names leads to mention of the notorious Poniatowski collection—a colossal development of that kind of forgery. In that collection,

Each stone bears engraved upon it the name of some celebrated artist of antiquity—Pyrgoteles, Dioscorides, Cronius, Solon, Aulus, Admon, Gaius, &c. These gems are of large dimensions, often of fine quality, and engraved with mythological subjects, for the most part executed with much taste, but frequently also displaying a good deal of the flighty *Berninesque* manner of the last century in the attitudes of the figures and in the treatment of the drapery. The heads and the single figures are by far the most pleasing in the series, and approach the nearest to the true antique. These gems were all executed for Prince Poniatowski (d. at Florence, 1833) by the best Roman artists of the past age, Cerbara, Girometti, Pichler, &c., and the inscriptions, which are masterpieces in this very difficult branch of the art, are from the hand of Dies, who took upon himself this department alone. Had these clever engravers put their own names upon their productions, instead of forging those of ancient artists,

these masterpieces of their skill would have increased in value with every passing century: whereas at present they are looked upon as worthless, are sold for merely the value of their gold mountings to those persons who understand gems, and fill the show-cases of every curiosity dealer in London, who often succeed in passing them off upon "country collectors" as the genuine works of the artists whose names they bear. As a proof of the little value in which they are now held, I may state that, at the sale of Lord Monson's collection, consisting of 154 of the best of these gems, they went at prices ranging from 25s. to 30s. each, though many of them were cut on the finest Amethysts and Sardis, and mounted in elaborate gold frames of very elegant designs.

Strange to say, the Prince

Had inherited from his uncle, the last King of Poland, Stanislaus, a splendid cabinet of true antique gems, the possession of which ought to have inspired him with better taste. This original cabinet numbered, when catalogued by Visconti, no more than 154 gems, including a few splendid camei. The intagli were all of the finest character. Amongst them was the masterpiece of Dioscorides, the bust of Io, a three-quarter face, with small budding horns on the temples, and very deeply cut in a most splendid Sard; the eagle's head, inscribed MIO, and hence ascribed to the collection of King Mithridates; the antique paste, a portrait of Nicomedes IV., with the name of the artist Pergamus; and the famous helmet. . . . It was the Prince, the last possessor, who, by adding to these genuine treasures so many absurd forgeries, brought it up to the vast number of 3000 in all; and thereby so discredited the whole cabinet that, when it was brought to the hammer in London, about thirty years ago, even the established reputation of the Io was not proof against the suspicion excited by the bad company amongst which she appeared, so that this matchless gem was actually knocked down for 17*l.*, although in the previous century it would have commanded, if sold singly, fully 1000*l.*, a sum paid for other works made valuable by the artists' names, yet falling far short of this both in artistic and historical value.

Christie's sale catalogue, we may mention, of the Poniatowski gems, is dated 1839. Some 1200 of the gems passed into the hands of a Mr. Tyrrell, who, in 1842, published casts of many and an elaborate Catalogue. He had refused (misguided man) an offer of 60,000*l.* net for the lot, and had got into untoward squabbles with his first catalogue, a Mr. Nathaniel Ogle, of the *Spectator* and *British and Foreign Review*. A curious history would be that of the Poniatowski collection—told in detail.

The chapter on the broad distinguishing æsthetic differences characteristic of Greek and Roman glyptic art is full of excellent matter. The engraving of gems, be it remembered, was an art comparatively late in appearance among the Greeks. Mr. King seems not sufficiently penetrated with the infinitely superior refinement and beauty of Greek art—in this as in every other department—to Roman. An antique is an antique to him, whether Greek or Roman, just as it was wont to be to the last generation. Of the post-Alexandrian Greek work, and the differences which characterise Roman work, he writes, however, with genuine knowledge.

The sole technical peculiarity that has struck me in the work of these gems is the treatment of the hair. It is represented by a vast number of fine lines, all distinct from each other and never crossing, but every one perfectly well defined. Any ornaments that may be introduced, such as the wreaths on the heads of the deities, the diadems of the princes, the ear-rings, necklaces, hair-curls, or fillets, of the female busts, are always rendered with the most scrupulous fidelity. In fact, the artist appears to have been in love with his work, and to have, as it were, kept it in hand as long as possible, nor to have relinquished it before every portion of the accessories had received the last degree of finish. These intagli will also be found to be generally engraved upon the fine yellow kind of Sard. . . . The Roman manner soon became fixed, and exhibits the following characteristics. There is a great aiming at effect and a neglect of details; the intaglio is sunk as deep as possible, and relief of colour is sought for by cutting through the various layers of the Sardonyx and the Nicolo; the hair is expressed by broad strokes, in masses, and undefined as in painting; everything, in short, is sacrificed to the face, which, though usually effective, has a kind of stiffness of expression never to be observed in good Greek portraits. In the female heads, more care is bestowed upon the execution of the hair and its arrangement according to the distinctive fashion of the day; but the work falls very far short of the careful finish of the same part of the design in the preceding period of art. The portraits appear now as busts with a portion of drapery on the shoulders, while the Greek present nothing but the head and neck. The figures are more or less draped, while those of the emperors are represented in full armour. The compositions seldom exceed two figures; they usually represent some action of ordinary life—war, hunting, agriculture, or some well-known event of mythology, or some religious ceremony. We no longer find designs taken from the Tragedians or Epic Poets, as in the earlier Greek gems; and so invariable is this rule, that all historical or poetical events represented on Roman intagli afford in themselves grounds for ascribing the work to some artist of the Revival; a judgment which will generally be verified and confirmed by a minute examination of the stone.

The general characteristics which distinguish all antique from Renaissance work, Mr. King thus describes:

All truly antique designs are marked by their extreme simplicity. Rarely does the composition include more than two figures, or, if others are introduced, they are treated as mere accessories, and only indicated by an outline. . . . Except in the archaic works of the Greeks and Greco-Italians, who, as we have seen, preferred the representations of violent action and muscular exertions, repose is the characteristic of the productions of matured Hellenic and Italiote taste. Hence the best works of the most illustrious gem-artists are invariably single figures or heads, as will appear on the examination of the list of artists' names and works still extant. As a necessary consequence of this restriction, nothing of the nature of a picture with perspective, background, and carefully-finished details of unimportant objects, is ever observed in truly antique gems, whether camei or intagli. Such a treatment of the design stamps the work at once, however ancient its aspect, as a production at best of the Renaissance, the artists of which had not emancipated themselves from the mediæval rules of art, where all objects in the picture are considered of the same importance and made equally prominent. Again, there is a marked soberness in the invention of the subjects themselves, or, rather, there is no invention at all in them. They are always literal transcripts of some event in mythology bearing a serious or mystical interpretation; some fact of Heroic history, that is, the religious history of their ancestors; or some business or diversion of everyday life. All these are rendered upon the stone according to certain strict and definite rules, and nothing fanciful is ever allowed to intrude. The whole

design is carried out with the rigid simplicity of the old tragedians, where one or two actors do and say everything for themselves. Such is the treatment of the events of the Epic Cycle, the favourite themes of the early Grecian and Italiote engravers: with the Roman period art, though in its fullest perfection, becomes altogether prosaic in the choice of its subjects. For gem-engraving, "Sculptura," being from the first ancillary to Sculpture, and ever taking its larger productions for its models—the Etruscan his terra-cotta gods and masks, the Greek his bronze or marble statues—the gem-artist never attempted anything in miniature the example of which had not previously been placed before his eyes on a larger scale. . . . Such scenes as the Battle of Issus, the Suicide of Lucretia, Scævola before King Porsenna, the Death of Cæsar, &c., compositions crowded with figures, grouped as in a modern painting, all in violent action, all which we so often see upon the large intagli and camei of the Cinque-Cento and later schools,—nothing whatever of this nature is ever met with on a really antique gem. Neither do we find scenes from Virgil or the "Metamorphoses," the favourite subjects of Italian artists in every department since the revival of art. All truly antique themes are ideas hallowed by long use and reverence, or, so to speak, the "scriptural subjects" of the age that embodied them upon the gem. No antique gems ever represent licentious scenes or attitudes. Even in the undraped figures the sex is slightly indicated and nothing more.

A lovely Roman gem, "Satyr surprising a Sleeping Nymph," engraved at p. 228 of this very book, is slightly at variance with quite so sweeping a statement as is hazarded in these concluding lines. Referring to the vast number of antique intagli still preserved, Mr. King becomes for a moment eloquent, and concludes with a very sagacious observation—another valuable practical hint:

For the space of three centuries they were being produced in countless thousands over the whole civilised world as articles, not merely of ornament, but subservient to the most important uses, authenticating all the transactions of commerce, and serving as a substitute for keys in daily life, when the locksmith's art was yet imperfect. Their material, utterly indestructible, sets at defiance time and the action of the elements; even fire can only discolour it. The stone whose beauty and art charmed the eye of Mithridates, of Cæsar, or of Mæcenæ, preserves all its charms unimpaired for the gaze of the man of taste of this day. The barbarian or new convert who melted down the precious ring, bracelet, or vase, for the sake of its metal, cast away as worthless or as idolatrous the Sard or Onyx with which it was inlaid; the priceless work of art fell into the earth and securely slumbered within its protecting bosom until reviving civilisation enabled the world again to appreciate its value. Amidst this profusion of ancient treasures the beginner must ever bear in mind one remark—that in the antique world, as in all times, *mediocrity was the rule, first-class works the exception*; hence the vast majority of gems, whether Greek or Roman, though of the greatest historical importance, fall very short of perfection as works of art. They were an article produced by a trade, and, in most cases, with as much rapidity as possible, and made to sell. Still, even in these, one cannot but admire the effect produced by a few bold and rapid touches of the master's hand. Hence a gem of very perfect work and good execution requires to be scrutinised with the utmost caution before its genuineness be pronounced indisputable, for the best engravers of the last three centuries naturally copied such antique models, and followed them with the utmost fidelity, that being the sole means by which they could obtain an adequate recompense for their labours from the high price commanded by the originals or the copies passing as such. Mediocre gems, being plentiful in the market and to be procured for a trifle, were thus left beyond the danger of forgery.

Truly antique camei Mr. King pronounces to be "all of large size, and of a bold but rude style of work," designed not for finger rings, but "exclusively to ornament armour, dresses, or plate." The remark is based on an examination of "those early collections which were formed before the art of cameo-cutting had revived (which was not much before the middle of the sixteenth century), such as that of Florence," a gallery the other day, alas! so ruthlessly pillaged.

This rude but bold style is also invariably found in the camei encased in mediæval jewellery and ecclesiastical plate, in which so many precious relics of this art have been preserved—thanks to the uneducated piety of their Gothic makers—such as that perfect mine of antique gems the silver-gilt shrine of the Three Kings of Cologne, which is known to be a work of the eleventh century. The great rarity of small antique camei is also proved by the fact that they are seldom or never found, even those of the coarsest quality, in the miscellaneous jumble of stones of all kinds collected by the Roman peasants in turning over their vineyards—a remark to which there are fewer exceptions than even in the case of antique pastes already commented upon. Again, not even does the largest cabinet possess an antique ring set with a fine cameo, though, were they as abundant in ancient times as the present number of professed antiques would lead us to suppose, antique rings would present us with as many instances of set camei as they do of set intagli. But so far is this from being the case, that the Florentine cabinet, amongst its innumerable gems of all ages, only possesses one antique gold ring set with a cameo of even fair execution.

The following is a happy summary of the technical characteristics of the genuine antique cameo:

On minutely examining a really antique cameo the design will appear to have been cut out of the coloured layer by the repeated strokes of a tool of the nature of a chisel, which left a series of uneven surfaces, to be polished down more or less by a subsequent operation. The outline of the figure always fades away into the field of the stone, which often shows minute traces of the upper layer not completely cleared away from it; and the design is never undercut, as it often is in modern camei for the purpose of throwing it out more from the field. The ground itself is often left uneven and not completely cleared of the upper layer, having evidently been scraped down by means of a narrow cutting instrument, which could not be made to bear upon a large surface at one and the same operation. Hence these works, though extremely effective at a distance—the purpose for which they were intended by the engraver—appear rough, and, as it were, lumpy, on too close an inspection. This unevenness of the ground of the design has been pointed out by some writers as the unvarying test of antiquity in a cameo, but this is not exactly correct, as the same peculiarity is equally manifest in the works of the earliest artists of the Revival.

No space remains for notice of many an interesting page in Mr. King's book. We must not, however, omit to add that the value for reference of this sound and elegantly written volume is rendered complete by nearly one hundred etchings of antique gems, very tolerably executed by Mr. Salander, and by a most liberal supply of (in general) effective and often very fair woodcuts from gems,

drawn "to twice the diameter of the originals." The woodcuts are interspersed throughout the book. The gems are, as a whole, chosen with much taste, and include many very fine examples. We could wish the presence of a few more historically memorable, or of world-wide fame; also that the woodcuts had been more uniformly placed in immediate contact with the references to the originals which occur in the text. The "descriptive list" materially aids their elucidation, and only needs the addition of cross-references to those pages in which mention is made of the original gems.

PHILOSOPHY.

La Democratie. Par ETIENNE VACHEROT. Bruxelles: Lacroix.

WE HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE PERIOD, though we are rapidly approaching it, when we can judge impartially Napoleonism in France. Yet even the most abject idolaters of Louis Napoleon must confess that some of his recent actions were neither very noble nor very wise. Surely the prosecution of Vacherot was both a foolish and a brutal deed. Vacherot, as some of our readers may be aware, is eminent as a historian of philosophy. It is to him we owe the best account of the Alexandrian school in any language. Simply as a philosopher, and without any design to play the political agitator or the political assailant, he recently published a work on Democracy. The book is as philosophically calm as it is philosophically profound; and nothing can better prove the craven servility of the tribunals in France, than that Martinet the printer was fined, and Chamerot the publisher and Vacherot the author condemned to fine and imprisonment; it was ordered likewise that all the unsold copies of the book should be destroyed. By such means the magnanimous Emperor hopes to give stability to his tottering throne! He cannot tolerate the publication of a purely philosophical treatise! We do not deny that there are passages which wound—and keenly—the Napoleonic despotism; but they are written without violence, without bitterness, and belong so naturally to the subject that they would equally apply to any other despotism, past or present.

Let us not, however, regret the dastard prosecution, the odious persecution. Vacherot was before only a man of virtue, of genius, of erudition; he is now a martyr: and let us listen to the martyr's words. It is by the utterances, by the sufferings, of her martyrs, that France must be saved, if, indeed, salvation be possible. The democracy whereof Vacherot is the advocate and the prophet is not the vulgar democracy which men in England both dread and despise. He pictures the ideal of a coming democracy—a democracy which, whether realisable or not, there can be no harm in dreaming about. No larger, no more beautiful conception of a democracy has yet been given. The question at the outset is, whether democracy is to be the final and the most perfect form of human communities. As all change at the present day has a democratic tendency, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that France and other countries will ultimately be complete democracies. But why should this alarm us? The conquests by which alone this result can be gained are more moral than political. No Tory so bigoted, no Conservative so staunch, who would not be willing to live in the democracy which the eloquent and gifted Vacherot predicts. Vacherot is the severest of critics for the democracies which are or which have been, that he may be the more enthusiastic and heroic proclaimer of the democracies that are yet to be. To the governments, the conditions of the community, also, which differ the most widely and signally from the democratic, he is sublimely, inexorably just. Of the British government, of the British people, he is the generous appreciator, though seeing, as we cannot fail ourselves to see, that our institutions are essentially aristocratic, spite of their popular lustre and monarchical decoration. He is not wrong, therefore, in designating Britain the last of the aristocracies. Estimating every government and every community by their actual worth, and not by any dogmatic, any theoretic standard, Vacherot is thereby the better prepared to be the preacher of colossal democratic transfiguration.

We can only have foresight in proportion as we have insight. And no philosopher discoursing to us about social and political change will be listened to who does not start from a historical basis. Vacherot could not have been the true and noble champion of the democracy unless he had been the historian of philosophy. It is to his catholic glance that the future is unveiled. Yet that catholic glance tells him how mad it is ever to seek the revival, the reproduction of the past, and he laughs at the weaklings who in Church and State would bring back mediævalism. Democracy, in his conception thereof, is the progressive triumph of eternal right. If great, if godlike things have been done in governments, in communities, more or less remote from the democratic, it was from impulse, from necessity, and with little of distinct idea of duties. There were robust instincts, leading sometimes to good, sometimes to evil, controlled by custom, by superstition, and by the arbitrary commands of princes and of priests. But the instinctive, intertwined with the traditional, has lost whatsoever it had of sacred and salutary power. It bewilders, it debases, it enthral. The debate is not, and cannot be, about the comparative merit of instinct and conviction. To instinct we must accord the preference when it can stupendously assert itself as instinct. But the corruption of instinct is more fatal than the corruption of conscience, and only by an appeal to the conscience can instinct recover its health and purity. Vacherot's arguments are therefore irresistible, whatever our creed about

democracy may be. For a season the most exalted moral principles, and they alone, must be held before mankind. The most exalted moral principles, however, imply that for which the ideal of the democracy contends, so that they who are indifferent to forms of government, yet who pant for the moral regeneration of the community, are compelled to welcome the advent of such a democracy as that of which Vacherot, Quinet, Michelet, and others are the interpreters.

Still we cannot view democracy as more than transitional. The identification of moral and political right, of moral and political duty, is a step, an indispensable step, and through democracy only can it be taken. But in the universe there is a diviner than right. Democracy, even the noblest, is not an inclusive, amalgamating force. It carries out the process which the Reformation began. It is but the application of doctrines which were proclaimed at the Reformation, and which have often been proclaimed since. And, indeed, before the Reformation, did not the faith reign that Christian equality is imperfect except in a democratic community? Under the influence of Rome Christianity became a transformed imperialism no less than a transformed paganism, and thus contradicted its essential spirit, its most stringent and manifest mandates. The adaptation of the Gospel to monarchical and aristocratic feudalism was certainly a monstrous perversion. For if anything is clearer in the Gospel than another, it is brotherhood, where Christ is the elder brother, God being the common Father. Though, then, Christianity does not directly meddle with politics, it conducts, by its very nature, to democracy, though not the democracy either of the mob or of the schools. But out of a transcendental democracy what must spontaneously spring? A theocracy; and a theocracy makes that the chief thing to which a democracy gives only a subordinate position. In a theocracy, religion transfuses, envelopes, and hallows the whole being of the community: in a democracy, even in Vacherot's grand ideal democracy, it is merely tolerated. Would it even be tolerated in a democracy created by the disciples of Voltaire? Vacherot mentions that in the time of the first French Revolution a law was passed, ordering the fine title of *officier* to be substituted for that of *domestique*, and forbidding masters and mistresses to summon their servants by ringing the bell. In what polite and less offensive fashion they were to be summoned we know not. This, though a ridiculous trifle, is probably a type of the mode in which a democracy, perhaps an enlightened democracy, would deal with all things, even those the most beautiful and revered. The chief object sought in a democracy is the enfranchisement of the individual, the elevation of the citizen. Where, as in our modern communities, the mass of the people are ignorant drudges, this object is noble enough. But when you have dissipated the ignorance and overthrown the slavery, by what bond are you to bind millions of citizens together? Surely by that which has been the strongest and most living bond in all ages—religion.

Vacherot's democracy is a balance of antagonisms. The individual is to be shielded from the individual; and the individual, the Commune, and the State, are all to be hindered from encroaching on each other. Now this is far from satisfying our conception of human society. The most fruitful and harmonising force—unity—is banished therefrom. Though Vacherot is a philosopher, yet we do not find sufficient philosophical breadth and truth in his picture of religion. He accepts and reasons from a commonplace, which happens likewise to be a fallacy—that religion is wholly an affair between man and his Maker. This it would be, if it were either purely intellectual or purely mystical. But, as it is mainly emotional, it is as much an affair between man and man as between man and God. Strange indeed if a power so contagiously and invincibly social should involve no social responsibility. The fallacy is in considering religion only in its mystical or intellectual aspects. We do not say that there should be a religion of the State: we say that the State should itself be religion. Now this it cannot be, if dogmatism is allowed to prevail over rite and symbol. With dogmas, however, a State has nothing to do; but it clearly has to do with symbol and rite. In the theocracies of ancient days the State propounded no dogmas, defended none; and thus scoff and scepticism were punished, not as expressions of unbelief, but as unpatriotic acts. And toward unpatriotic acts was there not justice in the punishment? The feeling of all French writers who have been faithful to freedom through good report and bad report, is one of intense antipathy to the Catholic Church. Whereat we cannot wonder, seeing that they view that Church as the natural ally of despotism. But their hatred to the Catholic Church makes them, if not unfair to religion, at least unwilling to raise it to empire. Perhaps, so far as France is concerned, they are not to be blamed for advocating a democracy from which religion is excluded. They may suppose that a democracy encouraging religion would immediately see the revival of the Catholic Church, and consequently a revival of despotism and the downfall of the democracy.

Herein we must not judge them by our English standard, we must not rashly and uncharitably condemn them. Who have fought for freedom so heroically as the French? From whom has freedom been so tragically and ignominiously torn? And why has the battle been in vain? Simply because, if a material tyranny was crushed one day, a spiritual tyranny was raised up the next. Nevertheless, are not Vacherot and others somewhat unfaithful to their own doctrines in excluding religion from the democracy purely on account of the hostility of the Catholic Church to freedom? If democracy is to be the incarnation of eternal justice, why should that which is as eternal as justice, but

much more beautiful and holy, be exiled? The quarrel of philosophers with governments as they exist is that right is sacrificed to expediency; in the democracy right is no longer to be thus sacrificed. Yet it is deemed expedient that religion should suffer a temporary eclipse. This is almost the only point in Vacherot's suggestive book which excites our deep and decided disapproval. We are rather astonished, however, that he should class Cromwell with Louis XI. when speaking of the men who have served the world as much through their vices as through their good qualities. Cromwell may not be the hero that Carlyle pictures him, but is it not supremely unjust to place him by the side of the heartless and perfidious Louis XI.? Even Bossuet, two hundred years ago, arrived at a more accurate, because more generous estimate of the great protector. There is so much that is admirable in this volume, that almost every page would demand our warmest praise. But few pages are so brilliant or so true as those which delineate the present condition of the French peasant. Free from vanity himself, Vacherot offers no incense to the vanity of his countrymen. In this he is favourably distinguished from most French writers, who, vain themselves, are continually flattering France. He represents the French peasant as wretched in the extreme; the victim of that land system to which he so desperately clings, and which violates freedom in its most rudimentary form, as indeed our own land system violates it in an opposite direction. To the peasant who, toil as he may, cannot make the most of the soil, Vacherot recommends that form of Socialism known as co-operation. But the peasant, with the jealousy which characterises him, will pay no heed to such excellent counsel. There are others of his compatriots to whom Vacherot offers no advice. He contents himself with painting and denouncing them in a few manly and massive words; those whom he calls the new feudal lords of the Stock Exchange being the least spared. France makes us pass rapidly from indignation to pity, from pity to indignation. It is a boundless compassion towards his country which Vacherot stirs within us. Would that we could help those who seem so little able to help themselves! But the end of the degradation and the despair may be near; and the publication of a book like this cannot fail to hasten the deliverance. ATTICUS.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Great Sahara: Wanderings South of the Atlas Mountains. By H. B. TRISTRAM, M.A., F.L.S., &c., Master of Greatham Hospital. London: John Murray. pp. 434.

TRAVELLERS ARE NOW ATTACKING AFRICA in all directions. Map-makers will not always have to mourn over the provoking vacancy which has so long characterised the interior of that great continent. In a few years we hope there will not even be standing-room for the elephants and unicorns—sometimes still more nondescript brutes—which old geographers used to plant in unexplored regions, for want of towns or authentic mountains. Mr. Tristram has not rescued any large tract of country from its primitive obscurity, but still he has penetrated where no Englishman is supposed to have previously set foot. One peculiar race, hitherto undescribed, he has now the honour of introducing to the notice of the British public.

Partly with a view to recruit his health, and partly from a wish to explore the Sahara, he set out from Algiers, accompanied by a clerical friend. Weapons being necessary implements in various parts of this wicked world—and in few more so than amongst the Arabs—it was requisite to apply for a licence to carry arms through the French *territoire civile*. It seems that, however backward Africa may be in general civilisation, she is by no means unacquainted with that renowned British institution—the Circumlocution Office. Nine visits had Mr. Tristram to pay to this establishment, and nine distinct stages of formalism to encounter, before the needful permission to employ a gun could be procured. The governor of the colony, le Maréchal Randon, however, was obliging enough to supply the travellers with a recipe for sparing their powder, the secret of which consisted in “keeping their temper.” Capital as this prescription may be in many cases, the following incident will show that it is not sufficient in all:

I had a narrow escape during our ride. Having seen traces of gazelle on the left, I had ridden off in pursuit accompanied by our younger cavalier (Arab). Far out of sight of our caravan, we were riding on a plain in full stride upon the track of the game, when I felt the ping of a ball past my eyes, and with it heard the report of my companion's gun. Turning sharply round, I saw him in the act of taking down his piece from his shoulder, and, rushing upon him, asked what he meant. He coolly replied that he was firing at the gazelle, who, however, were ahead instead of abreast, and on my remarking this, pretended he had done it in sport. Drawing my revolver, I begged him to give me the flint from his gun, as he was not fit to be trusted with it, and he reluctantly surrendered. I never was able to ascertain his object, or whether he really did intend to murder me and then ride off with my double-barrel and revolver to his tribe, who were only two or three days south of us; but though I learnt a lesson of caution, and never again trusted myself with him alone, the man proved a faithful guard for weeks afterwards, and in times of great danger he willingly exposed himself when he might easily have avoided all risk. My belief now is, that it was an intentional act, but not premeditated—the sudden opportunity having proved too strong for his impulsive Arab nature; and that he sought by subsequent fidelity to efface the bad impression from my mind.

Passing through Blidah and Medeah, the travellers entered the “military territory,” where the sword is supposed to be the sole ruler, and, after a short stay at Boghar, proceeded on their route through

dwindling cultivation, until at length they dipped into the Algerian desert. The mocking genius of the Sahara, which delights to tantalise the eyes of thirsty wayfarers with visions of limpid lakes and feathery palms, met them at the outset, and beguiled them for some miles out of their course by an imaginary sheet of water, which proved, when the imposture was unmasked, to be an unblushing expanse of sand. For this scandalous deception, however, ample amends were soon made by the appearance of a genuine lake, where Mr. Tristram—an enthusiastic naturalist—saw a magnificent exhibition of flamingoes, stretching at first like a snowy line across the water, and then, when the alarm was given, flying away in a brilliant red cloud of life. Fairly in the desert, the landscape grew sufficiently dreary. “When we halted at noon for food and rest we looked in vain for the slightest shelter of rock or hillock. Not a vestige of green could be traced, though the plain was sparsely covered with scorched tufts, the parched remains of the last winter's vegetation. One species of shrub, about the size of heather, existed rather than grew in tolerable abundance (*Nœa spinosissima?*), with leaves almost microscopic, and as brown as the sand whence they drew their nutriment.” Pillars of sand were seen gliding across the waste with ghostly step, reckless, as we may suppose, of the shots which the Arabs fire into them, as sailors do into waterspouts, to effect their dispersion. At length the travellers entered the territory of the M'zab. This remarkable race, though insulated from all the higher forms of civilisation, and, in fact, surrounded by savage hordes of Arabs and Touaregs, has long maintained a republican species of government, as complex and striking as that which prevails in Switzerland. Their little State consists of seven cities. It is governed by a djemâa, or parliament, popularly elected, and presided over by an ecclesiastical chief. For each city there is also a municipal council, where local affairs are discussed, sometimes as tempestuously as in a British borough where there happens to be a decided turn for talk. The Beni M'zab appear to be a tolerably virtuous people. They are exemplary in their domestic life. An adulterer is not permitted to live amongst them. For this offence a man is thrashed, fined, and then banished; the female is also sent into exile, but for three months before her deportation she is locked up in a cell where there is neither door nor window, her erring soul and body being kept together by means of dates or bread and water, pushed through a hole. The punishment of death is never inflicted. A rigid child of M'zab must not smoke tobacco, must not take snuff, must not drink coffee; but then he knows as well as we Europeans that every rule in diet, not less than in grammar, has its exceptions; and there are occasions when he does homage to the virtues of the Virginian weed and the Ceylonese berry. These desert tribes, too, are conspicuous for their industry. No mendicants with large families of small children are allowed to flourish amongst them. Every one must labour. Children are put into harness at an age when English lads are intent only on whipping-tops and discussing sugar plums. At six years old boys are required by law to commence work, either as drawers of water or as drivers of beasts of burden; and girls are expected to begin weaving almost as soon as they emerge from their cradle. When grown up, many of the people travel far and wide in pursuit of gain, members of the tribe being found in most of the cities on the Barbary coast. They are Mussulmans by profession, their doctrine, though not exactly their practice, being in accordance with that of the recognised followers of the Prophet. The faithful, however, look down upon the Beni M'zab as the sons of Schism, for it appears that sectarian prejudices may be as strongly entertained in the Sahara as in the most theological regions of Europe. They have no religious orders like the dervishes who figure so prominently in Eastern story; but they have a priesthood which performs the duties of the Mosque, and inflicts a kind of excommunication upon hardened offenders, or receives them again into the bosom of the church on their submitting to certain ceremonies and allowing themselves to be shaved, rubbed over with warm grease, and then washed from head to foot. The M'zab, in short,

Are a mild, gentle race, evidently wholly distinct from the Arabs, with nothing of Ishmael in their face, habits, or language. They are more like the Jews, yet very different from them in contour, and in many peculiar traits—living on fruits, fruit buyers and sellers; loving quiet, disliking Bedouin wildness; unimpassioned, calculating, money-loving, shrewd, and careful. They have the reputation of being an honest race, and so they are; yet they prudently keep to the maxim: “Safe bind, safe find.” No man ever goes abroad without his ponderous polished beeg, or a brace of them, in his hand; or, in default of iron, he uses a yard of wood. They have the reputation, well merited, of being a hospitable race, but prudently know the limits of hospitality, and the quality of the koukousou deteriorates in due time. They hate warfare, and never carry arms at home. They delight in music. At Ghardaia, pipe and tontom used to alternate with the ycleurs of the sacred city of Wellika, and the echoes of the drums from the neighbouring heights of Bououra; but at Guerrara, from tower and garden, cemetery and palm-groves, the din of the tontoms was incessant.

But, besides the ethnological interest which attaches to Mr. Tristram's book, the reader will find much valuable information respecting the natural history and physical features of the Algerian desert. The work is written without any pretension whatever. It is always lively and entertaining. Flowing and even in style, the reader's attention will be kept up from cover to cover; and no one who sets out with Mr. Tristram on this ramble through the Great Sahara will conclude it without feeling that he has had a pleasant and instructive companion.

The Island of the Saints: a Pilgrimage through Ireland. By JULIUS RODENBERG, Author of "An Autumn in Wales." London: Chapman and Hall. 1861. pp. 323.

IT IS NOW SO GENERALLY AGREED UPON, not only by the writers of hasty patchwork books of travel, but the great mass of Englishmen, that Ireland is a veritable *terra incognita*, whose inhabitants must be estimated by rules and ordinances exactly the reverse of those which are applied to civilised beings in general, that we felt no surprise whatever that the author of this volume, as well as the translator, should think it an amply sufficient excuse for its publication to write that it relates to "that incomprehensible country, Ireland." We may add that we utterly fail to discern in the writer any special qualifications for solving this great riddle, if riddle it really be. Dr. Rodenberg is apparently a good-natured, impulsive young German, with a strong admiration for gobemouches and handsome young ladies, and an evident idea that, because he has followed the usual cockney route in making his Hibernian tour, he is therefore entitled, by virtue of the knowledge thus gained and his freedom from prejudice as a foreigner, to give the world the benefit of this twofold combination. His translator reminds us that Dr. Rodenberg is not a native of the British isles; that the majority of works relating to Ireland have had the defect of being written by Englishmen; and that "it is as fair to accept their verdict as it would be to judge of Italy from an Austrian point of view." He remarks, also, that "Dr. Rodenberg has peculiar qualifications for the task he has voluntarily assumed," and that "he has prepared himself for this work by a lengthened residence in London, and by a summer spent in Wales." Having, we supposed, thus discovered the key to the intricacies of the Celtic character, our sanguine young traveller from Fatherland is kind enough to unlock this mysterious chamber, for the benefit of such of us as have not resided some time in London, and made a summer tour among the Joneses and Morgans of the Principality. He has, moreover, we are informed, carefully studied such guide books to Ireland as came in his way.

After such an uncommon amount of preparation, it is scarcely to be marvelled at that the sagacious Teuton makes some notable discoveries likewise on his travels; some of which we subjoin:

- 1st. He has ascertained that the Irish people are "dirty."
- 2nd. That Phoenix Park is so called from a certain fabulous bird, the effigy of which is to be seen there on a pillar.
- 3rd. That there is a great resemblance in the history and destiny of the Irish and Jews, but that the fate of the Irish must be regarded as the harder of the two.
- 4th. That Irishmen almost universally love the French and hate the English.
- 5th. That trees are only to be found in "County Wicklow."
- 6th. That English tyranny still allows the Celtic serf to have bedrooms if they choose.
- 7th. That Irish men and women wear cast-off English clothes.
- 8th. That at times "the sweet vale of Avoca" smells very powerfully of whisky and shillelaghs.
- 9th. That Germans can drink a great deal more beer than Irishmen.
- 10th. That the most frequented road in Ireland is even more quiet than the most solitary German highway.
- 11th. That the women of Killarney "know how to kiss hotly and passionately."
- 12th. That a "boots" is a man engaged in the most saddening of all earthly existences.
- 13th. That the Irish have become strangers in their own country.
- 14th. That the Irish Roman Catholic clergy are zealously devoted to that which seems to them the only true and God-commanded course; and that their modesty and habits are most pure and most severe.

To prove this modesty our German, on the *lucus a non* principle, makes about the only priest with whom he seems to have come into contact make an abominably indecent remark in a railway carriage to a young married woman who was his fellow-traveller.

15th. That the Irish language has a new future before it as the language of science, but none as the language of a people.

16th. That the great mass of the Irish people know only two parties: one consists of Catholics, patriots, and the shamefully oppressed; and the other of Protestants, Orangemen, unjust landowners, and oppressors generally.

We might enumerate not a few other novel facts which our German Ph. D. presents his readers with. Our worst wish to the gentleman is that he had to collect rent from some of these shamefully-oppressed patriots in question.

As to the origin of the word "Phoenix," we can inform Dr. Rodenberg that it is a corruption for *Fion uisge*, "clear water," and refers to the chalybeate springs near the vice-regal lodge. Lord Chesterfield erected the column with the figure of the Phoenix on its capital, and thus perpetuated the blunder which our Teuton traveller so readily falls into.

As a specimen of vulgar impertinence we think the following not easily surpassed:

The mason and his wife seemed to be comfortable; all was clean, and though there was but one chair and a bench, the interior of the cabin did not produce a poverty-stricken effect like all those I had hitherto seen. The bed, seen through one of the half-opened doors, even looked stately. In my zeal to study everything strange that offered itself in a strange land, I was on the point of innocently entering the room.

"Not across this threshold!" the young woman said, as she rushed passionately towards me. Her face resembling in hue that of the blazing fire.

See how the Irish wife stands before her sanctuary. Yes, the last relic is saved, the English foe has never been able to destroy it. Thrones and altars are overthrown; the sanctuary where love dwells modestly and purely remains. And wherever their destiny may impel the fugitive Irish, whether to the gloomy backwoods across the Atlantic, or the filthiest holes of London, wherever he stops, he puts up this sanctuary.

Here is a flattering picture of the Galway lasses:

As I sat and looked at the beauties flashing past me, there was nothing wriggling on the ground behind me which could disturb my beatitude. These Irish are pretty girls, when they fly through decorated ball-rooms, by light and music, in their gay dresses! Little, graceful, fairy-like, and yet so plump, with delicious feet and charming hands—and all in a splendid natural condition in spite of their modern dresses; there is a wild fire and something rebellious in their glances. Their lips are slightly pouted, their noses *retroussés*; their dark heavy locks wave in the air, and their feet stamp the ground in the national reels. The round full arm is placed on the exquisitely-formed hip, and they trip along and bend their bodies and nod their heads and smile with such consciousness of triumph! Glorious girls these of Galway and the west coast! In addition to reels, they danced quadrilles; but they danced them all with a peculiar fire and passion. I have only seen Hungarian girls dance in a similar way.

We think it exceedingly probable that if Dr. Rodenberg should ever again visit Ireland he will find himself called to account for the gross liberties which he has taken with the names of those persons—ladies as well as gentlemen—who were unfortunate enough to show him such courtesy as is usually accorded to travellers. We should imagine that the Belfast linen-merchant, whose name and address are given in full, and who is depicted as a prejudiced, tetchy, middle-aged snob, only made tolerable by having a couple of good-looking daughters, will take all due precautions against this German censor stretching his legs under his mahogany a second time, and drinking "Spanish, French, and German wines" at his entertainer's cost. We think, however, the young lady whom this Teuton Don Giovanni styles "My Wild Kate," and who is represented as having a penchant for male attire and mountain climbing, has even more reason to complain. Her name is also given in full, as well as her father's residence; and there is nothing about either of them which leads us to conclude that they are fictitious. Undoubtedly the name given is one well known in Galway and its vicinity. We have also a curious and not very flattering portrait of Mr. Carden, of Barnane, a gentleman who, as he is evidently not possessed of any surplus stock of delicacy, is perhaps hardly justified in complaining that the same measure has been meted out to himself which he is in the habit of meting to others.

We recommend the following passage to the attention of such patriots as Mr. John Martin and Co.:

I had taken another glance at the fermenting heart of the people, and it had not been satisfactory. English faithlessness and Irish "bravery" had fought a new battle in my presence, and its result had not edified me. I had been taken once again for a Frenchman, and as the representative of the "great nation," fresh proofs of the most passionate sympathy had been given to it. They cling to the illusion of help from France with the whole strength of despair. Not only here, but everywhere in Ireland, the same impotent hatred for England, the same childish preference for France, which is to them ever pre-eminently the land in which their rightful rulers the Stuarts, and the little band of faithful men who followed them, lived as martyrs and died as saints. They have a species of enthusiastic veneration for this land, which, as I heard in various quarters, is fostered by the priesthood. With the tenacity of temper which always produces fresh illusions when the old ones are destroyed, they hold on firmly to the hope of French help, and do not let it go; help from that France, which was of no use to the oppressed the first time she came to their assistance, and even injured them the second time—as the French squadron, under General Hoche, came too soon in 1796; the other, under General Humbert, in 1798, came too late; and when France was appealed to for the third time, she declined all intervention or further interference. Perhaps it is not generally known, or since then forgotten, that in 1848 Ireland also began to stir once again, and sent a deputation to the provisional government of France in order to congratulate it on the overthrow of monarchy, and summon the republic to help "the oppressed nationality of Ireland," but Lamartine, who received this deputation, refused all assistance emphatically.

We conclude with a sketch of the peasantry of Connemara:

On this day the country was more animated than usual. Flocks of country people, proceeding to Clifden fair, came down the mountains. In all the gaps the red petticoats shone and the gay head cloths fluttered. I saw in this short day more lovely faces, more powerful forms, and more picturesque groups, than I believe I saw during the whole of my Irish tour. So great is the beauty and strength of the Connemara peasants, that even the unheard-of misery they have endured since time immemorial, and still suffer in their wretched cabins, has not been able to destroy these qualities. In rain and storm, I grant, the unpleasant side is turned outwards, and you only see their nakedness and want. But let the morning sun shine over them, and let the pleasant blue of their mountains surround them, then their graceful voluptuous limbs are extended, the black hair is loosed, and the brown eyes speak the language which the heart understands in all regions, and does not forget even in the utmost woe and the utter disfavour of existence. How many pictures of rich scenery and of peasants presented themselves to me this morning! It was a panorama in which you walk from glass to glass, to something ever fresh and ever more beautiful. The brown girls came down the hill-sides in flocks, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands. Then they sat down by the waterfall by the way-side. They placed their pretty feet in the water and washed them. Then they left it to the sun to dry and warm them. After which, the innocent children of the highlands put on their shoes and stockings, smoothed their hair, looked at their faces in the water mirror, and walked contentedly towards the delights of the fair.

And far on our journey, wherever there was water with a sunny patch of meadow near it, we saw similar groups in their gay dress, not unlike the fairy beings with whom fancy populates every mountain stream. All at once I came to a scene which reminded me of dreamland. I had passed round the last spur of the hill, and expected new mountains, new heaths, new wildernesses. Instead of that, I stood suddenly, as if by magic, in the most delightful garden, in the pleasantest idyl, such as poets only dream, and legends describe. Almost a thousand feet above the sea, between lofty mountains, and after a tour through

brown foggy mist-land, full of gloomy mud-hovels, in which misery and hunger dwell, the wayfarer, little suspecting it, suddenly finds himself surrounded by delicious small houses, like English cottages in flowery gardens. Balconies of green Connamara marble stand over the doors, and everything smells of mignonette. Gentle green hills limit the view on the land side; on the other, ocean stretches out for an immeasurable distance, and between both, in the happy centre, are the houses of this pretty village, and all produces the deepest effect of piety and morality. No beggars follow the new arrival; all the people who are visible seem happy and well to do, and neatly-dressed children play in the sunshine of the broad street.

POETRY.

Legends and Lyrics: a Book of Verses. By ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER. Second volume. London: Bell and Daldy. pp. 223.

Five Christmas Poems. By GAGE EARLE FREEMAN, M.A., "Peregrine." London: Longmans. pp. 81.

Will Barton o' the Mill, and other Poems. By GEORGE MERCER. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 176.

Dunboy, and other Poems. By T. D. O'SULLIVAN. Dublin: John F. Fowler. pp. 171.

Poems. By JOHN DOUGALL. Glasgow: Thos. Murray and Son. pp. 77.

Poems and Songs. By J. R. Belfast: J. Henderson. pp. 215.

Stories in Verse for the Street and Lane: being the Second Series of "Homely Ballads for the Working Man's Fireside." By Mrs. SEWELL. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 354.

Eblis: a Poem. By THOMAS WILSON. Glasgow: Thomas Murray and Sons. pp. 43.

Veleda: a Dramatic Sketch from History. London: H. Faithfull and Co. pp. 74.

A PORTENTOUS HEAP OF POETRY demands our attention this week, and foremost of them, both "par droit de naissance" and by the laws of gallantry, our attention must be given to the little volume of Miss Adelaide Procter, "Barry Cornwall's" daughter, and the heiress to his laurels. This is the second volume which the young lady has put forward; and, like the former one, it proves the possession of exquisite taste and a very considerable amount of literary skill. We must confess, however, and reluctantly, that we cannot detect any of those symptoms which betoken original genius. There is no style *sui generis*. This work reminds us of Tennyson, that of Heine, and a third of Mrs. Browning. They are rather the productions of a mind that has pastured in many fields of poetry and derived a distinct colour from each than of a fancy that has drawn upon its own resources. In saying this, we but say what might be urged, and with greater strength, against some of the very best so-called poets of the day, who are but echoes and mocking-birds, not true songsters inspired by Nature alone.

In spite of what we have been saying, Miss Procter's volume is full of very graceful compositions. Here, for example, is a quaint fancy, which in its quiet, meditative suggestiveness, reminds us of Heine, in his best and calmest moments:

A LOST CHORD.

Seated one day at the organ,
I was weary and ill at ease,
And my fingers wandered idly
Over the noisy keys.
I do not know what I was playing,
Or what I was dreaming then;
But I struck one chord of music,
Like the sound of a great Amen.
It flooded the crimson twilight,
Like the close of an Angel's Psalm,
And it lay on my fevered spirit
With a touch of infinite calm.
It quieted pain and sorrow,
Like love overcoming strife;

It seemed the harmonious echo
From our discordant life.
It linked all perplexed meanings
Into one perfect peace,
And trembled away into silence
As if it were loth to cease.
I have sought, but I seek it vainly,
That one lost chord divine,
That came from the soul of the organ,
And entered into mine.
It may be that Death's bright angel
Will speak in that chord again,
It may be that only in heaven
I shall hear that grand Amen.

Here, again, is a pretty thought, brightly and beautifully expressed:

PAST AND PRESENT.

"Linger," I cried, oh radiant Time! thy power
Has nothing more to give; life is complete:
Let but the perfect Present, hour by hour,
Itself remember and itself repeat.

"And Love,—the future can but mar its splendour,
Change can but dim the glory of its youth;
Time has no star more faithful or more tender,
To crown its constancy or light its truth."

But Time passed on in spite of prayer or pleading,
Through storm and peril; but that life might gain
A Peace through strife all other peace exceeding,
Fresh joy from sorrow, and new hope from pain.

And since Love lived when all save Love was dying,
And, passed through fire, grew stronger than before:—
Dear, you know why, in double faith relying,
I prize the Past much, but the Present more.

One more flower from Miss Procter's bouquet, and we bid her farewell, with the earnest expression of a hope that as she gains knowledge and experience she will more and more feel her own strength, and be enabled to develop her own individuality:

THE WARRIOR TO HIS DEAD BRIDE.

If in the fight my arm was strong
And forced my foes to yield,
If conquering and unhurt I came
Back from the battle-field—
It is because thy prayers have been
My safeguard and my shield.
My comrades smile to see my arm
Spare or protect a foe,
They think thy gentle pleading voice
Was silenced long ago;
But pity and compassion, love,
Were taught me first by thee.

Thy heart, my own, still beats in heaven
With the same love divine
That made thee stoop to such a soul,
So hard, so stern, as mine—
My eyes have learnt to weep, beloved,
Since last they looked on thine.
I hear thee murmur words of peace
Through the dim midnight air,
And a calm falls from the angel stars
And soothes my great despair—
The heavens themselves look brighter, love,
Since thy sweet soul is there.

And if my heart is once more calm,
My step is once more free,
It is because each hour I feel
Thou prayest still for me;
Because no fate or change can come
Between my soul and thee.

It is because my heart is stilled,
Not broken by despair,
Because I see the grave is bright,
And death itself is fair—
I dread no more the wrath of heaven—
I have an angel there!

"Peregrine" is a sporting poet, or, perhaps, a poetical sportsman. His verses have already appeared in the *Field*—the organ of intellectual sportsmen—and they are full of pictures that must be dear to the sportsman's heart. For it is on the hill-side and the covert that "Peregrine" seeks his muse, as well as his game; and not even Christmas can be celebrated without plentiful allusions to those sports which are seasonable at that time of Christian rejoicing. "Lord of the stirrup and the hound!"—thus he addresses the M. F. H. of his neighbourhood:

Lord of the stirrup and the hound,
The ringing shout and bugle-sound!
The merry cry that strains thy throat
Thy woods have heard from years remote,
When thy great-grand sire sought the
trail
Ere day had raised her matin veil,
And all his merry men were up
With horse and hound and stirrup cup!—
Those were the days of joyous glee,
Kind words, and hospitality:
Then, *thou* was merry England free!
Son of such sire! be thine the heart,
Like his, to feel for misery's smart:

Be thine, when peril haunts the land,
And prudence calls her marsh'd band,
Be thine the heart—and thine the hand!

Friends of the rod, the fly, the creel,
The flashing stream, the whirling reel;
Friends of the leash, when hare is found
Hardy, to breathe your best gaze-hound;
Friends of the sport of ancient days,
When dames and gallants sang thy praise,
Friends of the falcon (Heaven defend!
My bonny bird hath scarce a friend!)—
All hail! whose skill doth fortune dare
By land, by water, or by air!

All this must be very pleasing to the lover of sport, and it is very pretty besides. Occasionally we have allusions to "Peregrine's" own favourite sport, that with which his name is most intimately connected in the minds of sportsmen:

Then tell I, as adventures crowd,
How flash'd my merlin through the cloud,
And show the wild lark's spurs of length,
The treasured trophies of their strength.

One thing we have to object against "Peregrine," which may sound at first like a charge of servility—a too great fondness for lords. Already he has apostrophised the "Lord of the stirrup;" presently, however, we come to

Lord of the gun invincible!

And again to

Lord of the frozen stream, the short-lived day

This is decidedly a fault. With a well-drawn picture of deer-stalking we take leave of "Peregrine:"

Light up the lamps!—there hangs a tale
By Malcolm told of knoll and dale.
Yon antlers in the hall, whose tines
Late, drying, held his fishing lines,
With leash for greyhound, careless thrown,
And hood of falcon latest flown,
And shot-pouch swung on leather long,
And bulle-bag and hunting throng;—
Those antlers cost young Malcolm breath
When, crouching low, past Craigmoor
heath,
Just where the ledge of rock rose high,
His telescope had swept the sky—
One rapid sweep, as though to gain
The light he wanted for the plain—
Then lower, and with patient care
It sought the cliff and hollow bare:
"I have them!" 'tis no wither'd bough;
It trembles, moves—I have them now!
O! heed not blackcock, though he spring
Under thy feet, on sounding wing;
Cast not a glance on forest roe,
Though past thy path she bounding go:
No corry and no burn to hide?—
Then must we climb the mountain side,
Or lose the monarch in his pride.
Three miles of crag; whose eye grows dim?
Who quivers in each stalwart limb?
Slacken an instant—lo! the drip

Of slow bright water; wet thy lip.
Now bravely on! ye must not shake
In one small nerve who gain the brake,
And see him in the rushes lie;—
That cumbrous antler strikes the fly,
A wanton movement; now 'tis still,
Straight looks he at the far blue hill,
A round clear eye; no fear hath he,
'Tis nothing but a reverie;
Hold, Malcolm! pause an instant now,
Draw the broad kerchief o'er thy brow,
Throw back the plaid—one deep-drawn
breath—
Thy knee amid the bending heath—
Slow as is dial's shadow thrown,
Rises the rifle o'er the stone;
Ah! spake thy comrade? for he springs
Full to his feet; the clear tube rings
Behind the shoulder's crashing bone,
True to its fate, the ball hath flown,
Haste, Malcolm! for he is thine own!
Nor need halloo to bloodhound there—
He dies, the great stag, in his lair!
Yet bear some pity in thine eye.
To see him thus so grandly die;
The moral for another day:
Ah, peevish children in our play,
When half we doubt 'tis marder done,
Or prize of perseverance won!

George Mercer, the author of "Will Barton o' the Mill and other Poems," describes himself as "a poor man with only a very limited education," who has been afflicted for some years with a severe rheumatic affection. That he is endowed with talents above such a station and opportunities these pages show; but we could have wished that his afflictions had chastened him into a better frame of mind towards his more fortunate brethren, and had caused him to be more modest in forming his opinions about existing institutions. The following tirade against the game laws is the merest fustian:

Will from his home was miss'd at night:
His love of sport would lead him where
He, crouching in the moonlight bright,
Could snare His Lordship's birds, or hare.

His Lordship's game! The law I hate
That made it so, when God's decree
To man, no matter small or great,
Declares the birds of air are free.

But man God's law has overthrown,
And high-born sons in noble sphere
His laws heed not, but make their own:
Yet need those laws be so severe?

'Tis right that law should be obey'd
And property be safe withal,
And tre-pas never should be made;
But birds of heaven be free to all.

Ye nobles, sure full well ye know
The horrors wrought that you may see
Your game-bags fill'd—vain boast and
show,
Emblems of vice and misery.

How many sad and harrowing tales,
With thrilling pain, we hear and
read!—

'Tis such decrees that fill our goals,
And lure to guilt with headlong
speed.

The widow's and the orphan's tear,
The murder'd corpse upon the plain,
Will they not wring your hearts with
fear?
Oh! give to man his rights again.

Without any intention of raising a debate upon the game laws, may we not ask whether this assertion of the "right of man" to "the birds of air" might not have been urged with equal force by a fellow who had been caught robbing a hen-roost?

Mr. O'Sullivan is an Irishman, both in name and spirit, and his "pomes" are full enough of the shame of the Sassenach and the Saxon and the glory of the Celt, however destitute they may be of the

muse. The following will, we imagine, be deemed by the reader an amply sufficient specimen of Mr. O'Sullivan's quality :

THE GREEN FLAG.

Let sages frown, let cynics sneer,
Let heartless cowards doubt and fear,
Let traitors barter and betray,
And hollow friends go creep away; [fill,
Through sun and shade, through good and
We'll keep the Green Flag flying still,
Till o'er the isle, at length, we see
Its bright folds wave triumphantly!

Our band though small, our blades though
Have met the worst our foe can do; [few,
And if our cause could fail, we know
This strife had ended long ago;

But now, by all that cause has cost,
Our sacred hope shall not be lost,
Above this isle we yet shall see
The Green Flag wave triumphantly!

The axe, the gibbet, and the chain,
Have done, and do their work in vain;
Our martyrs fall, our heroes bleed,
But gallant men again succeed;
And, by the ashes of the dead,
The tears they wept, the blood they shed,
Above this isle we yet shall see
The Green Flag wave triumphantly!

Mr. Dougall is a dramatist who writes in "the Ercole vein" indeed. His "Henry and Flora: a Drama" is one of the most remarkable productions we have ever met with, though we could not predict for it any success were it likely to make its appearance upon the stage. Hark to the style in which Henry talks to Flora :

Henry.—Hush! bid the sun to muffle up the light
That makes him glorious, till his prison'd fires
(Ere calm'd and filter'd through the rosy clouds,
Made all things beautiful) do cleave their way,
And blot the fire-clad giant that rides the sky
From vast Creation's map—it must be so!
I'll scoop the golden billows from my soul,
Fast as they swell, and lavish them on earth;
I'll sweat my very blood into a song,
And wash each stanza o'er with spirit fire,
Until it flow like lava; for my heart
Is gorged with music, and my sinews hum.

Flora.—Well, since it must be so, we must arise,
Or soon the night will wrap us in her gloom.

Henry.—Oh, Flora! you are like the moon by night
Lovely, but cold.

Now Flora seems to us the more sensible of the two, for her speech plainly translated means, "Don't stand talking any more nonsense here, but let us get in out of the cold." Mr. Dougall, however, can be comic, and quite (so, at least, in his own conceit) after the Shakespearean manner :

Jasper.—Oh! wiry, bristling boar, munch bark and husks,
Go cool thy snout by ploughing up weed-roots,
And quench thy thirst by sucking their rank moisture.
There's no more wash for thee to wallow in.

[Enter a Musician.]

Hail, arm'd Apollo, hast thou leapt Olympus?

Musician.—I've leap'd two storeys from a scolding wench.

Jasper.—There would be discord in the harmony; perhaps you were too sharp, and were right in falling two flats; but where did you fall?

Musician.—In the clef of the gutter.

Jacob.—You would get a stave.

Musician.—It set me a quavering.

Jasper.—And would alter your mode.

Musician.—It made my tones minor.

Jasper.—And thy notes melancholy.

Thou hadst taken thy pitch rather high.

Musician.—Faith, and I was low enough pitch'd in the end.

Jacob.—She has play'd counter to you.

Musician.—Yes; and while she was trebling her blows, the tenor

Of her speech was very base.

Jasper.—And she concluded the performance by giving you a grand shake, and decanting you over the window; canst thou play "The girl I left behind me?"

Musician.—Oh! dear, no; but I can give the scolding wife.

Jasper.—We have had it already.

Canst play higglety-pigglety-pee?

Musician.—Is that a Dutch Somerset?

Jasper.—No; it's an Irish Jig, all crooked and curled like a pig's tail. Its notation looks like rows of blackberry clusters. Paganina constructed the soprano. I embellished it with additional indicators. If thou canst perform it, say so at once, that I may be able to take thy standard, and set thee down either as a *prima donna* or a tinkler.

Of the rest not much can be said. The "Poems and Songs" by J. R. are stated in the preface to have been "composed by a boy at the ages of 12, 13, and 14," and there is nothing in them that a clever lad of that age, with a turn for rhyming, might not easily accomplish. We regret that we cannot encourage the writer to believe that they prove "the existence of poetic genius." Mrs. Sewall makes the common mistake of supposing that a tale versified becomes a poem. Her "Stories in Verse" are plain, homely little narratives, which would have done equally well in prose, and which gain nothing by being dressed up in rhyme. Certainly there is not much poetry in "Mrs. Perry's Story," which begins:

You know that last spring-time John injured his leg;
'Twas a terrible fracture, and healed very slow;
He's too independent to borrow or beg,
But a family can't live on nothing, you know.

Had Mrs. Perry told her story in prose, perchance she might have bettered her grammar and written "slowly." Again, such verses as the following, however satisfactory the incidents may be as matters of fact, cannot be said to be poetical:

Himself—he now began to fear;
He felt he stood on peril's edge,
And whisper'd in his Jenny's ear,
"I'm going, wife, to sign 'the pledge.'"

"Eblis," by Thomas Wilson, is a high-sounding effort in the Miltonian style; not a great example of that style certainly, and yet perhaps sufficiently good to have passed muster as a Cambridge prize poem. The concluding passage, describing the fall of Eblis, is perhaps the most favourable specimen of the poem that could be selected:

Then did they hurl him downward through the night,
Down where the wild sea raveth. Hark! he hears
The sonorous music of old Ocean's wrath,
The tempest's voice, music to his dark soul.
The sounding waves disparted, leaving high
A ridge of crested hills on either side
Of the wide yawning chasm; a dread abyss,
In whose mysterious caverns worlds might sink,
And sinking leave nor wreck nor name behind.

There the great maelstrom were a streamlet's ripple—
There wild Charybdis but a whispering wave.
The demon laughed—night trembled at that laugh—
Reason gave way to madness and despair.
Downward he plunged into the hissing gulf;
A pale red light, like hell's uprising flame,
Gleam'd o'er the sea. Then rolled the impatient waves
Into their wonted course. The tempest wailed
A sad wild requiem o'er proud Eblis' tomb.

At first sight this looks like the genuine style, but a very slight examination shows of what tawdry materials it is made up. What are "waves disparted"? What commonplace is

And sinking, leave nor wreck nor name behind;

and

Reason gave way to madness and despair.

It was with stuff of this texture that the author of "Satan" gained the reputation of being a real poet.

"Veleda" is, as the title-page confesses, but a dramatic sketch; but it is a sketch by one who has little idea of what the requirements of the drama really are. When will dramatists learn from the immortal example of Shakespeare that it is not essential for tragic purposes to make bores talk in the "Ercole vein" of the Muse. Here, however, at the very opening of the dramatic sketch, we have a woodcutter addressing his boy thus:

Now, boy, the sun,
The greatest of our gods, withdraws his presence;
And with his setting and our prayer to him
Our labour's ended; no more shall we rest
Beneath the forest giant we have felled,
And draw our breath at leisure.

Chambers's Household Edition of the Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare. Edited by R. CARRUTHERS and W. CHAMBERS. Illustrated by KEELEY HALSWELLE. (London and Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers. Part I. pp. 40.)—In the prospectus which accompanies this first instalment of a new edition of Shakespeare Messrs. Carruthers and Chambers inform us that "all impurities and objectionable phrases have been carefully excised," and that "pure phraseology" has been substituted "in that reverential spirit due to the writings of the immortal poet." Having a holy horror of the mock-modesty of all such castrations, we approached this specimen with feelings of dread, and sorry are we to say that we found all our worst fears realised. Words that had no indelicate meaning at the time when they were applied are rendered positively indecent by the substitution of what are supposed to be *decent* equivalents; and (as might be expected) phrases which cover a real indecency are passed over in thorough misappreciation of their meaning. The number before us contains "The Tempest," and we subjoin a few of the emendations of Messrs. Carruthers and Chambers to show how much decency has gained by the censorship:

SHAKESPEARE.
Act. I. Sc. 1.—Seb. A pox o' your throat.
Gon. As leaky as an unstaunched ween.
Act. I. Sc. 2.—Pros. I lay upon the damned.

Mira. What is't? A spirit?
Lord, how it looks about!

CARRUTHERS AND CHAMBERS.
Seb. A plague o' your throat.
Gon. As leaky as an unstaunched wound.
Pros. I lay upon the curs'd
Mira. What is't? A spirit?
Strange, how it looks about.

From this the reader may perceive how much the text of Shakespeare is improved by the surgical labours of Messrs. Carruthers and Chambers. How liable these gentlemen may be to mistake the real meaning of a passage, and to substitute for an indecent phrase one of equally free meaning, may be indicated by the following parallel passages:

SHAKESPEARE.
The master, the swabber, the boatswain,
and I,
The gunner and his mate,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, Marian, and Margery;
But none of us cared for Kate:
For she had a tongue with a tang,
Would cry to a sailor 'go hang';
She loved not the savour of tar nor of pitch,
Yet a tailor might scratch her *where'er* she
did itch:
Then to sea, boys, and let her go hang.

CARRUTHERS AND CHAMBERS.
The master, the swabber, the boatswain,
and I,
The gunner and his mate,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, Marian, and Margery;
But none of us cared for Kate:
For she had a tongue with a tang,
Would cry to a sailor 'go hang';
She loved not the savour of tar nor of pitch,
Yet a tailor might scratch her *where'er* she
did itch:
Then to sea, boys, and let her go hang.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patronymica Britannica. Endeavoured by MARK ANTONY LOWER.
London: John Russell Smith.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST has been described with more strength of language than accuracy of similitude as "a moral earthquake," which toppled over Anglo-Saxon institutions, and in their stead "raised from the mighty ruins with which it overspread the country that new and great character of government, clergy, nobility, and people, which the British history has never ceased to display." It is scarcely worth while to waste time in contemplating the extraordinary phenomenon of an earthquake raising up something; but there can be no harm in allowing that, whether one looks upon it as a moral earthquake or an immoral and infamous invasion, the Norman Conquest is an epoch which this Anglo-Saxo-Dano-Norman generation may regard with considerable complacency, not unmixed with gratitude. We have outlived all the disagreeables; we may be out, if we please, after "coever-fu," or rather, we have no "coever-fu" to be out after; and the advantages have grown with years. There is, perhaps, not one person in the United Kingdom without a surname at the present day; indeed, some people who are engaged in perilous enterprises demanding secrecy—in pocket-picking, for instance, or burglary, or forgery, or even bigamy—have several surnames, and would as soon think of going without a surname of some kind as a burglar without a bunch of skeleton keys. But before the date of the Norman Conquest few were they in this sea-girt isle who, even if they had "a local

habitation," had a name. Christian names, of course, they had had ever since they had been disbeathenised, but further than that they had not in many cases gone. Now and then a bold family adopted a hereditary surname, as appears from a document (No. 1356 in Cod. Dipl.) in the Cottonian MSS., the date of which is certainly "earlier than 1066." It states that

"Hwita *Hatte* was a keeper of bees in Hæthfelda; and Tate *Hatte*, his daughter, was the mother of Wulsige, the shooter; and Lulle *Hatte*, the sister of Wulsige, Hæstan had for his wife in Wealadene. Wifas, and Dunne, and Seolce were born in Hæthfelda. Duding *Hatte*, the son of Wifas, is settled at Wealadene; and Coolmund *Hatte*, the son of Dunne, is also settled there; and Ætheleah *Hatte*, the son of Seolce, is also there; and Tate *Hatte*, the sister of Cenwald, Mæg hath for his wife at Weligan; and Ealdelm, the son of Herethryth, married the daughter of Tate. Werlaff *Hatte*, the father of Werstan, was the rightful possessor of Hæthfelda." Hence Mr. Ferguson remarks, that the existing *Hatt* is probably the "oldest hereditary surname we have on record."

But, for the most part, sons and daughters were designated apparently as slaves in America, where one hears of Sally's Tom, and Bill's Jenny, or Long Sukey's Sam; or, as racehorses nowadays—the Beowulf filly, or Kinelm by Kenwulf out of Windreda's dam. It is all very well for Juvenal to ask,

*Stemmata quid faciunt? quid prodest, Pontice, longo
Sanguine censeri?*

for he goes on to say "si malè vivitur," or something to that effect, and, moreover, he was a satirist; but we venture to state that Ponticus, had he had an opportunity (which the Roman satirist, doubtless, took care not to afford him), might have given a very satisfactory account of the advantages to be derived from the possession of a settled name, the older the better. We appeal with perfect confidence for support in this assertion to Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, or, more correctly speaking, Smith, Jones, Brown, and Robinson. So indispensable, in fact, is a surname now considered, that we believe we are not going too far in stating that vast ingenuity is displayed in, and great labour of thought bestowed upon, the invention of appropriate surnames at the Foundling Hospital. Every freeborn Briton has a right to a name; and dreadful to imagine would be the fate of that boy who, at his entry into a public school, should be unable to respond to the frequent query, "What is your name?" *M.* or *N.* will not do on these occasions; nothing but an undoubted surname will serve the purpose. We recollect also reading in early years a most thrilling story—in an *Annual*—called the "Nameless One;" and from that time to this we have made up our mind to part with anything except—common as it is—our name. The "Nameless One" was not in that forlorn condition always; he had once had a name, a very aristocratic one, if we recollect rightly, but, having taken to a course of gambling and lost all his property, he was induced to sell his name for a huge sum of money. This he lost also; and the picture of his sufferings when he found himself penniless and nameless has had a sombre influence upon our existence. No explanation was given why the "Nameless One" did not adopt an "alias;" but he didn't; and when he committed suicide, which we are nearly sure he did three days after his loss, his skeleton—for what reason was not explained, but there was probably a very deep one—was preserved in the anatomical museum at Florence. It must require a very accurate knowledge of anatomy to be able to divine either that a man hadn't a name at all, or what his name was, from a contemplation of his skeleton. Still it is not a pleasant idea to imagine oneself exhibited after death in a museum as "a very fine specimen" of the "Nameless One;" and therefore we cannot preserve too jealously those names which we have been fortunate or unfortunate enough to inherit. For certainly, since the Norman Conquest imported the fashion of bearing surnames, there have been some which it may be considered a misfortune to bear. As Hood says:

A name—if the party had a voice,
What mortal would be a Bug by choice?
As a Hogg, a Grubb, or a Chubb rejoice,
Or any such nauseous blazon?
Not to mention many a vulgar name,
That would make a door-plate blush for shame,
If door-plates were not so brazen.

Yet, beware, ye who desire to change your names, that you fall not into the same predicament as Mr. Burnside, of Middlesex County, U.S.:

A distinguished lawyer of Middlesex county, named Burnside, disliking his Christian name, applied for leave to change it; and, as he wrote a very bad hand, it was supposed that he wished to change his surname also into *Burnside*! The change was made accordingly; and, after suffering a year's penance, it became again necessary to ask legislative aid.

Almost all surnames are derived from places, trades, occupations, offices, characteristics of mind and body, baptismal or personal names, birds, quadrupeds, fishes, trees, plants, &c.; minerals, symbols, and social relations, periods of time, age, &c.; epithets expressing ridicule and contempt or their contraries, virtues and vices and other abstract ideas, and even from oaths and exclamations; and on every kind of derivation the reader of "*Patronymica Britannica*" will get something worth reading from Mr. Lower. The Anglo-Norman territorial *De*, the Cornish territorial *Tre*, *Pol*, *Pen*, &c., and the patronymical *Ap*, *O'*, and *Mac*, are treated of, not so much at length as Mr. Lower and his readers would desire, but as much as space and time permitted. With respect to the title of his book Mr. Lower says:

I would say a few words as to the title I have chosen for this work—*Patronymica Britannica*—since an objection may be raised to such a use of the former word. A patronymic, in its true and original sense, is a modification of

the father's name borne by the son, as Tydides, the son of Tydeus. The ancients formed their patronymics by an addition at the end of the father's name, and modern nations have done the same in several instances, as, for example, in such names as Johnson, Paulowits, Peterkins. In others, the filial relation is shown by a prefix, as in O'Brien, Mac Intosh, Fitz-Herbert, Ap John. These may be correctly called *patronymical surnames*; while those that are derived from places, occupations, physical characteristics, and the rest, have no claim to be so considered. But there is a secondary sense in which the word *patronymic* applies to every surname. It is the "father name," and shows the relation of the individual to a particular family descended from a common parent. Just as the Christian name should designate the individual as a member of the visible church of God, so the surname identifies him with his Father and his Father's Fathers, up to the very *fons et origo* of the name.

Mr. Lower calculates that the number of English surnames amounts to between thirty and forty thousand; but not more than half this number will be found in his book, and his reasons for passing them over in silence are the following:

In the first place, it has never been any part of my plan to hunt after names, but only to record and to illustrate such as have crossed my path. Secondly: Thousands of local surnames which I have met with, I have been unable to identify with the places from which they were derived. I had some thoughts of making a list of these unidentified names, but this would have been of little practical utility. Thirdly: Hundreds of names have been so corrupted as to baffle the most ingenious guess-work that I could bring to bear upon them. Fourthly: Many foreign names naturalised here have not appeared of sufficient standing to claim a place. These and other minor reasons must be my apology for the numerous omissions that every reader will be able to discover.

It will be gratifying to the *Smiths* to know that they still hold their own; they head the list of English surnames; they are as the sand upon the sea shore for multitude, and their number of births, deaths, and marriages is thirty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven, or rather more, as we are quoting from the Report of 1856. The *Joneses* come next; then the *Williamses*; poor *Brown* has dropped to sixth; and his *fidus Achates*, *Robinson*, has lost his place and "gone down" to eleventh. On an average it appears that one person in twenty-eight might be safely addressed as either *Smith*, *Jones*, or *Williams*. One person in every one hundred and forty-eight is a *Taylor*; and every four hundred and thirty-fifth individual in this country is—at any rate, in his own family—a *King*!

The labour which Mr. Lower has bestowed upon his book must have been immense; and the pleasure which his book will give his readers will be proportionate. In whatever manner any one may look upon an inquiry into the origin of surnames, whether through the high moral spectacles of Dean Trench, or with the keen glance of an antiquarian philosopher, or in the gaping fashion of simple curiosity, they will find food for reflection, matter for disquisition, and meat for the curious soul, each according to his kind.

The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies: a Personal Narrative. By CHARLES STUART FORBES, Commander, R.N. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons. pp. 357.
Recollections of General Garibaldi; or, Travels from Rome to Lucerne: comprising a Visit to the Mediterranean Isles of La Maddalena and Caprera, and General Garibaldi's Home. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 267.

THE NAME OF ALL OTHERS which is most in men's mouths at this moment is undoubtedly that of Giuseppe Garibaldi, and it is little wonder that it is so. There is much in the man that is calculated to attract the admiration not only of the unthinking mob—ever ready to applaud whoever or whatever may become celebrated or even notorious—but even of those who measure their admiration by the standard of right. He is not only a fortunate soldier, but he is also a man of singular unselfishness and simplicity of character. There is something in the contrast between great actions and simple habits which attracts the affections. Napoleon endeared himself to his soldiers by never laying aside entirely the simple habits of the *petit caporal*. Garibaldi carries this simplicity almost to an extreme. His dress is of the simplest, his food of the plainest; he marches on foot and washes his shirt by the roadside; at a pinch he will head a band of soldiers and shoot an enemy dead with his revolver. Then he is perfectly accessible—no man more so. He will talk with the first comer, whether he be Mr. Edwin James or Mr. Mason Jones, and, by seeming to take counsel and advice with his interlocutor, will flatter his self-love and send him away a warm advocate for ever. He has a smile for all, and a shake of the hand for all; and when the work is done he can, as we have seen, retire to his modest home in the rocky island of Caprera, so little enriched by his deeds that he is bullied by the house-painter for a bill which has become due while he has been overturning dynasties, and which he is unable to pay. No wonder that young ladies write home to their friends that he is "a dear old weather-beaten angel," or that Mr. Edwin James tells the "political thinkers" of Marylebone that he is a man beside whom even Washington seems interested.

Into the political bearing of what this man has done it is not our province to enter very closely. The subject is a complicated one, and has given rise to a great variety of opinions. Before the imaginations of some, a bright vision arises, in which Garibaldi stands out the Evangelist of Liberty, and the unity of regenerated Italy shines forth like a foretaste of the Millennium. Alas! can it ever be so? Will life ever again animate the dry bones, and clothe them once more with lovely and with living flesh? As well might we expect to see Rome restored to the time of Augustus, or Athens flourishing once more under a modern Pericles. To others, again, the prospect is different,

Victor Emmanuel (*il re galantuomo*, as he is poetically termed) is but an ambitious schemer, whose familiar spirit is Cavour, and whose unconscious instrument Garibaldi. Others, again, believe that they can penetrate still further into the gloom, and that they can discern mightier hands, more tremendous forces behind, guiding and directing Garibaldi and the King of Sardinia himself, and using them for more far-sighted purposes. Between these conflicting opinions we shall not pretend to decide. The time cannot be far distant when the mystery will be solved. In spite of the rumours now afloat, that Victor Emmanuel will take no steps against Austria, it is more than probable that next spring will see Garibaldi in Hungary. All the revolutionary forces of Eastern Europe, from Turkey to the boundaries of Austria proper, will be let loose. Garibaldi will head the storm, and, if the hopes of his adherents be realised, will march to Vienna, and thence dictate terms to the House of Hapsburg. In whose interest those terms will be framed; how long Garibaldi will remain at the head of the movement; where the movement will stop: these are momentous questions, which will probably be decided this very year.

The two volumes before us are very different in character. The latter may be briefly dismissed as having very little to do with Garibaldi, whose name is brought prominently forward on the title-page, doubtless with a view to make the book sell. The book itself is an account of a lady's tour on horseback through a part of Italy, and a flying visit to Caprera and Garibaldi furnishes the sole excuse for calling the volume "Recollections of Garibaldi." The very few pages about Garibaldi, though full of high-flown and extravagantly feminine expressions, are, however, not without interest.

After a short run, the swift boat entered a little harbour, formed by nature; and crossing in a few paces the beach, we trod the odoriferous soil and the green close sward of Caprera.

But how different from her sister island! No picturesque fishing-boat gives life to her waters—no pleasant little spot appears along her shores—no ruined forts crown her heights—but one mountain chain upon another raises its rugged masses in amphitheatric form before the wondering eye of the stranger! All that surrounds him here is severe and vast, as if nature had purposely designed it for the residence of the Cincinnatus of our day! The mastic and the arbutus, the myrtle and the heath, and a number of aromatic plants, group themselves among the rocks and over the turf on which, in ascents more or less steep, you walk from the sea to the habitation of Garibaldi.

A short half-hour brought us to the inclosure of flower-beds which extends along the front of the house. Several dogs ran out to welcome their master with the violent expression of their joy, and to be rewarded by his caresses.

"Those must be the ruins of your first dwelling," said I, pointing to a fallen log house.

"Of my second," he replied. "My first was a simple sail, of which I made a tent; but, if you will permit me, I will now conduct you into my third, which I have built of more durable materials. It has, as you see, but one story, and I have copied the style of the South American villas, and covered it with a flat roof, which forms a terrace walk."

In a room which had been occupied by one of the two friends who shared the General's rural life, I observed a little collection of the flags of several nations; and, on inquiring the meaning of these souvenirs of war, he seemed anxious to avoid a reply, and presently left the room, for he is not one of those who are the recouters of their own successes.

These flags, which I now examined more attentively, were the trophies of his triumphs, and recalled many a brilliant episode in his heroic career. I fixed my eye upon the standard of Monte Video, presented to her brave defender after the battle of St. Antonio. It was on the 8th July, 1846—a memorable day—on which Garibaldi, at the head of 200 Italians, found himself surrounded by troops, consisting of 1200 men, under the command of General Gomez.

Having gone over the house, the General invited us to take some refreshment; but we had so little time, and I was so anxious to walk over his grounds, that I proposed starting at once on this expedition. "At least," said he, "let me introduce you first to my daughter Teresa," and he left the room in search of her. I threw a rapid glance over his library. To my mind a man's library is the best index to the character of him who formed it; for books are not like unwelcome visitors—they do not come unbidden, and only surround those who seek them and love them. This little collection was composed chiefly of works as solid as their possessor, whom they have followed to the wild shores of Caprera, to charm his short intervals of leisure. Side by side with the best treatises on the art of war and navigation, I saw the names of Shakspeare, Byron, and Young; farther on were the most esteemed works on natural philosophy and science, the "Cosmos" of the great German thinker, the Ethics of Plutarch, the Discourses of Bossuet, and the delightful Fables of La Fontaine, which conceal so much of the profound under the disguise of naïveté.

The entrance of the youthful Teresa ended my literary review. I saluted with much interest this beautiful girl, in whose regular features I recognised the traces of her father's countenance, while the flexible firmness of her movements reminded me of the Brazilian origin of her mother. Never did a complexion of golden brown so harmonise with light-coloured hair. Was it the softness of her dark chestnut-coloured eye, or the expression of a physiognomy which at one time betrayed the petulance of a child, and at another the timidity of a young maiden, which gave so great a charm to her entire person? In honour of our visit, she had assumed a "toilette extraordinaire," but I would rather have seen her in her usual costume, with the sling which she uses so adroitly thrown over her shoulder. Curious, that this oldest of instruments of war and the chase should still retain its position in this kingdom, and that the form of the Sardinian "fiorda" should be so identical with that which David used in his combat with Goliath!

We now began our tour of the grounds, which was an enterprise of some hours, of which the pleasure surpassed the fatigue; for the survey of this large estate, just brought into cultivation, and the judicious explanations of our guide, so eminent in everything he undertakes, were as interesting as they were instructive.

Commander Forbes's volume differs very materially from this lady's sketch-book. It is filled with the jottings of his own adventures as an amateur spectator of Garibaldi's late campaign. We must say that we prefer Commander Forbes as the amusing and intelligent traveller in Iceland, to the same person transformed into the pragmatic and not very logical commentator upon Italian politics. Nothing can

be more evident than that the worthy sailor not only knows nothing of the principles which govern the movement of which he has been the ignorant spectator, but that his mind is filled with the grossest misconceptions upon the subject that could be collected from that fountain of all misconception, the political press. He went out prepared to be pleased with his hero, and, like the member for Marylebone and the itinerant lecturer, has also his little boast that he has been "honoured with the friendship" of Garibaldi; whose influence he traces to "the simple fact, that he is what Pope has termed the noblest work of God—an honest man."

At the very outset of his adventures an incident happens to him which ought to have shown him how much duplicity was involved in the business. It does nothing of the kind. He notes the transparent deceit, but draws no conclusions from it.

The *Washington*, the steamer my friend went in, and which carried General Cosenz and 1300 men, was met at Cagliari, and escorted across to the Gulf of Castellamare by the *Victor Emmanuel*, a Sarde 50-gun frigate. So much for non-intervention!

This is followed by another observation upon the conduct of the King of Sardinia, from which a conclusion is drawn which for absurdity would be hard to beat:

In short, such is the mania for going to Sicily, that the Piedmontese have been obliged to take very stringent measures to prevent the army deserting wholesale. At the same time many officers have obtained permission to join Garibaldi, with the understanding that they do so without prejudice, and that their rank is guaranteed on their return. Rumour says that arms and accoutrements find their way out of the arsenal; be that as it may, it is not in the power of the Government to check the movement if they would. There is very little doubt that if Victor Emmanuel were not on the throne he would be with Garibaldi.

We pass over Commander Forbes's account of the invasion of Sicily. He saw but little of this, and much of his account is therefore derived from hearsay. He depicts the conduct of the Neapolitan troops in the worst possible light. Garibaldi's soldiers were "weather-beaten angels" in red shirts. Sometimes his phrases are of the most high-flown description. Before the Neapolitans and Austrians (or Bavarese) evacuated Palermo they committed, it is said, great atrocities. Commander Forbes says: "Whole nunneries flitted through their embraces, and were fortunate if they escaped with life." The phrase is not a very happy one. Afterwards, when Commander Forbes goes to inspect the prisons of which the public has heard so much, the account which he gives is a curious specimen of how the love of truth for which we are apt to give a blunt sailor credit will struggle against the influences and prejudices which had assailed him and occupied his mind:

Anxious to verify the turgid reports concerning the prisons, I went to the Vicariato, a sort of half-fortified prison and barrack; but beyond evidences of uncleanness, I saw little to complain of. Posting off to Monreale, however, a different scene presented itself; and some of the dens when crammed with humanity, and an utter contempt of what we deem cleanly necessities of existence, must have been foul in the extreme; but I am inclined to disbelieve those thrilling stories which have found their way into Britain, of living crucifixions, immurings, &c. Not that I doubt the brutality of the irresponsible police, with which Ferdinand, of pious memory, and his irresolute offspring, blessed this unhappy island; but I know from experience that a Sicilian, as a rule, is gifted with a fertile imagination, and if he can get any one to listen to him, will fabricate a story worthy of the "Arabian Nights."

I could trace nothing to an authentic source when I was here in '48, neither can I now—not that I did not hear many examples quoted in either case. But, for all that, there is little doubt that Manisaleo and his myrmidons exercised a system of torture in these Monreale prisons to extract evidence from political offenders, and that these operations were characterised with a brutality and barbarity more worthy of the Inquisition or a Chinese administration than a government with which France and England had chosen to renew amicable relations.

This is really curious. I saw nothing to complain of, says the Commander—no traces of the atrocities I have been told of; and yet I have no doubt that they occurred. Not even Mr. Gladstone could beat this.

By way of an agreeable contrast to the atrocities of the Neapolitans, let us now turn to the contemplation of a specimen of the red-shirted angel, as painted by Commander Forbes. The subject is one of Garibaldi's favourite and most trusted officers, General Bixio:

Bixio and his brigade have been sent to the Etna district to trample out a small dash of communism that had reared its head in Bronte, and one or two other adjacent towns. Garibaldi, however mild and forbearing he may be, has no more idea, if pushed to extremes, of being trifled with by the ultra party than by the Cavourian, and he could not have selected a better man for his purpose than Bixio, who, arriving with his brigade at the focus of the movement, shot thirty-two of the ringleaders before twelve o'clock, and imposed a fine on the commune of ten ounces an hour so long as his presence might be rendered necessary. For the payment of this sum he held the lives of the principal inhabitants responsible, who, he very rightly said, should have taken arms and resisted this batch of brigands and adventures.

A story is told very characteristic of Bixio, who is, perhaps, the most uncompromising soldier of this army, and who would shoot his brother on the spot if he thought he was not doing his duty. On arrival at Bronte, the ringleader of the movement was brought in prisoner whilst his own troops were at their breakfast, after a long march. Having satisfied himself of the man's guilt, Bixio said, "Well, I can't disturb my own men now," and drawing his revolver shot him through the head. His brigade, with the exception of a few old Cacciatori for officers and non-commissioned officers, is principally composed of Sicilians, who require a tight hand, and have certainly got it; for his sword has more than once restored order by sending a few to hospital, to say nothing of some sundry executions for robbery and military crime.

Of course our readers have all heard of Captain Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman." Commander Forbes gives us some idea of the part which this gentleman took in the struggle for Italian liberty.

seems to have mainly consisted of a skilful use of the electric telegraph, for the purpose of spreading false reports among the Neapolitans:

Peard returned shortly and offered me a seat in his carriage for Eboli, whither he intended to go in the evening. From him I learned that the foreign legion were expected to make a stand at Salerno, but it was more than doubtful, as insurrectionary movements were rife in every direction. Here Peard had taken on himself to personate Garibaldi to the multitude, informing the chief authorities of his object. This he had not much difficulty in doing, from his age, commanding presence, beard, and dress; altogether he looked much more like what the world supposes Garibaldi to be than Garibaldi himself. He has been firing a series of telegrams at the Neapolitan authorities for the last two days, ordering rations here for 5000 men, there for 10,000, in another place mules, in others quarters to be prepared, until, I believe, they are perfectly bewildered. Not a few of their spies believe him to be Garibaldi in disguise, and report accordingly. . . . Peard now recounted his proceedings in the inner chamber, from whence he had opened a *feu d'enfer*, with that terrible instrument the telegraph, on the authorities at Naples and Salerno. On arrival, he had sent for the master of the telegraph, who appeared with his books between a file of the National Guard. The poor fellow trembled like an aspen leaf as the supposed Garibaldi read the telegram, which had already been dispatched, announcing his arrival to the Home Secretary at Naples, and to General Scotti commanding at Salerno. The station-master had added that several thousand men were a few miles behind the General, and that he would report precisely as soon as he could give more perfect information.

Casually remarking that he supposed he knew that his life was in jeopardy, by way of preventing his playing any tricks, Peard commenced by sending the following telegram to Naples, addressed to General Ulloa, whom report had made Minister of War: "Eboli, 11.30 p.m.—Garibaldi has arrived with 5000 of his own men, and 5000 Calabreses are momentarily expected. Disembarkations are expected in the Bay of Naples and Gulf of Salerno to-night. I strongly advise your withdrawing the garrison from the latter place without delay, or they will be cut off; and let me beg of you, as a personal friend but a political enemy, to abandon a sinking cause which must be your ruin." This was signed with the name of a personal friend of Ulloa's. . . . I said to Peard, "What on earth is the good of all this? you don't imagine they will be fools enough to believe it." "You will see," he replied; "it will frighten them to death, and to-morrow they will evacuate Salerno;" and he was right. The division under Afant de Rivera, consisting of 12,000 men and 30 guns, was ordered, by telegraph, to fall back from Salerno to La Cava, on the way to Naples, and commenced its march at four in the morning, just one hour before we reached Auletta. Peard, on arrival, went back to Sala, to meet the real "Simon Pure." I was too glad to tumble into bed.

On my subsequent arrival at Naples, I learnt from one of the ex-ministers that the fact of the telegram being addressed to Ulloa by a private friend was what gave the colouring to the whole proceeding.

All's fair in love and war. At least so says the proverb.

We conclude with a passage in which Commander Forbes indulges his readers with his "views" on the imminent future of Europe:

As in all human probability a few weeks will see the young giant of the south of Europe hurrying into a death-struggle with its hereditary oppressor, and that comparatively without organisation and training, whilst its adversary is possessed of one of the most elaborate and numerous armies in Europe, it is hardly premature to investigate their relative strength, and the results which may probably eventuate. For they will not only involve the very existence of Austria as a first-class European power, but will send such a revolutionary vibration through the Continent, that even other thrones may be imperilled, and fresh hopes kindled amongst rising nationalities on the banks of the Danube and Adriatic, thus re-opening that endless question in the East. Turn where we will, we are met with ominous warnings of the political cyclone which is brewing in every direction. Monarchs fly low, and laying aside etiquette, cluster together for mutual protection; revolutionary chiefs emerge bat-like from their exile, and flit hither and thither no one knows where. Veteran statesmen, shocked at innovation, pull down musty treaties, and shaking them at the naughty young aspirants for nationality, request them to remain in the well-worn grooves; whilst one man in Europe, comprehending his epoch, determines to profit by it, and this political Fagin will play a waiting game, trumping either revolution or despotism, as circumstances may dictate. Holding every phase of every question at a fixed but imperceptible degree of tension; untrammelled by any fixed principles of his own, but possessed of sufficient sagacity to anticipate political necessities which are inevitable, he will continue to baffle the astuteness of all contemporary diplomatists save Cavour, and remain, as he has done for some years past, master of the situation. Thus will he ride on that struggle for nationality, which in Italy is accomplished *de facto*, will ere long be developed in Hungary, and is in *embryo* in the European dominions of the Sultan, and in many parts of Germany.

It would be impossible to expose in less than a good-sized volume all the errors and absurdities of this remarkable passage; and, in bidding Commander Forbes farewell, we must take the liberty of recommending him to leave politics alone and adhere to the more congenial task of writing books about the natural features of foreign travel.

Ways and Words of Men of Letters. By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A., Trinity College, Oxford, Author of "Twenty Years in the Church," &c. London: L. Booth. 1861. pp. 397.

ALTHOUGH THE CONTENTS of Mr. Pycroft's commonplace book are not of a very recondite nature, the selected passages are, on the whole, well chosen, and the writer's connecting remarks and criticisms on them apt, and yet pleasantly discursive. We have, indeed, the same story repeated more than once—a flaw which should be amended in the next edition. As an instance of this repetition we may notice the anecdote of George Selwyn, which is given in page 392 as well as in 76.

We like the first half of the book the best. There Mr. Pycroft gossips pleasantly and instructively on the various styles of writing which have distinguished different eras of English literature. On oratory, however, which occupies more than its rightful share of the latter part of these pages, our Oxonian is rather flat. The long-winded passages from Burke's speeches, &c. might, we think, have been better omitted, as Mr. Pycroft's comments on them are neither very original nor very useful.

Mr. Pycroft says that those now almost forgotten periodicals, the *Bee* and the *Citizen of the World*, are mines from which many a gem is drawn by modern writers and worn without acknowledgement, only a little disguised and varied in its setting. He writes:

Some have claimed for Talleyrand, others for Rochefoucauld, the worldly-wise maxim that "the use of language is to conceal our thoughts." In the *Bee*, No. 3, Saturday, October 20, 1759, "On the Use of Language," are these words—the argument being that to confess poverty is a slow way to obtain riches: "He who best knows how to conceal his necessity and desires is the most likely person to find redress; and the true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them."

We believe that neither Talleyrand nor Rochefoucauld, nor yet the *Bee*, is entitled to the credit of originating this aphorism. Years before the publication of the third number of the *Bee*, Young, the author of the "Night Thoughts," had written, *à propos* of courts and palaces:

Where Nature's end of language is declined,
And men talk only to conceal their mind.

We would remind our readers that Young was born in 1684, and Rochefoucauld in 1709. Moreover, the works of the author of "Night Thoughts," have always been favourites with the French, in consequence of their epigrammatic point and wit; and nothing is more probable than that Talleyrand saw these lines in one of the numerous translations into French which have been made of the works of Young, and appropriated them. Perhaps Mr. Pycroft will further investigate this point.

By the way, we may venture on the correction of what we believe to be an error in Mr. Pycroft's volume. In page 377, the writer speaks of the authorship of the severe criticism on Lord Byron's "Hours of Idleness," which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, as being generally attributed to Mr. Francis Jeffrey, the then editor of that clever periodical. We believe it is now generally allowed that its writer was Lord Brougham. As Mr. Pycroft has borrowed the major part of his materials from our great men of yore—always, be it recollected, honourably and conscientiously—we may notice the topic of plagiarism which forms the opening subject of one of his chapters. This, of course, is a very debatable matter. Walter Scott (whom a jury of bookworms would hardly convict of being a plagiarist, in the strict sense of the word) declared that the grand art of writing well was to place old things in the newest manner possible. Mr. Pycroft writes very loosely on plagiarism. He says that Sterne is and is not a plagiarist; that he never borrows, and that he sometimes borrows; that he is never indecent in expression, and that some of his sentiments, according to modern ideas, are scarcely tolerable.

We ourselves have no keen sympathy with plagiarists, nor yet with those who waste years in their detection; we may, however, remark that some modern writers have plagiarised and yet thought it no disgrace. Mr. Emerson, in his essay on Shakespeare, says: "It has come to be practically a sort of rule in literature that a man, having once shown himself capable of original writing, is entitled thenceforth to steal from the writing of others at discretion." We may add that Mr. Emerson is a most faithful observer of his own rule. Of plagiarism Mr. Pycroft writes:

Plagiarism seems hardly plagiarism, when it is evident that the author is so capable of saying the same thing, that the slightest hint or suggestion would naturally throw his mind into the same train of thought. And this is true of Sterne. He is like the schoolboy who said, "Never mind if I do take a fancy to another's verses sometimes; everybody knows I can make the best in the school."—This was said by a now sedate and reverend Senior, who was famous in his day for making Latin verses and catching rats faster than any other boy in Winchester! And Sterne seems determined to vindicate his right to borrow one of his illustrations of plagiarism, because he gives two more of his own, showing powers by no means inferior; for, he proceeds to ask: "Are we for ever to be twisting and untwisting the same rope? for ever in the same track—for ever at the same pace? Shall we be destined, to the days of eternity, on holidays as well as working days, to be showing the relics of learning, as monks do the relics of their saints, without working one, one single miracle with them?"

The whole story of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," as Mr. Pycroft tells it, in pp. 22, 3, 4, reminds us of Virgil's line:

Ære clere viros Martemque accendere cantu.

Ever since some slow-composing German commented on this passage in Virgil we have been asked to admire Virgil's wonderful powers of composition; the story being, of course, that he was reading his poem before Augustus, and finished the uncompleted line from *viros*, with the wonderful burst of poetry which is supposed to be concentrated in the commonplace collection of words which follow. Many an Eton boy struck off a far better collocation of words than that which the young student is now called upon to admire in many of our modern editions of classics. Most boys who have been to public schools, the head master of which has a hankering for Heyne's Virgil, recollect the energy with which they were caned into an admiration for Virgil's beautiful line,

Haud ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco,

if they were not fully acquainted with the German commentator's note, which to our minds displayed a much greater amount of good feeling than it did of good Latinity. As Mr. Pycroft is not a little discursive himself in this volume, we may be allowed to claim the privilege of imitating him. We shall now quote a suggestion of his:

While speaking of Goldsmith, we may observe, that there is one biography from his pen of which not one reader in a thousand has ever heard—namely, the life of Beau Nash, the once "king of Bath" and Tonbridge Wells. This life, though anonymous, is generally attributed to Goldsmith, and the style places the authorship beyond all doubt. It is well worth reading; and the wonder is that it is out of print, and the copies are only to be found on old book-stalls.

We may add that Lord Macaulay, in the volume recently reprinted from Messrs. Black's "Encyclopædia Britannica," says that Goldsmith's now utterly forgotten life of Beau Nash is one very well worth reading. For ourselves we may add, that it is a very amusing volume, and that, with a few explanatory notes, its reproduction would probably well repay the publisher who ventured on the experiment. We have already said that Mr. Pycroft on oratory hardly does himself justice; nevertheless, he is occasionally worth quoting. We learn "how not to do it" from the following extract:

At the same time that Sir Samuel Romilly made this confession, he also told us how not to do it: instancing one of the lamest arguments ever heard in the House. He says "that an Alderman of the City of London, to maintain that the continuance of slavery was consistent with the honour of this country, against Wilberforce's noble defence of the African, actually told the House that slavery afforded a market for the refuse fish and corrupted food, which could be sold for no other description of persons." Lord Campbell also tells how not to do it, by the following instance of the oratorical figure (so called by some) Bathos:—He said he himself heard a judge at Stafford thus sentence a prisoner to death for forgery: "And I trust, through the merits and mediation of our blessed Redeemer, you may experience that mercy in another world, which a due regard to the credit of the paper currency of the country forbids you to hope for here."

Mr. Pycroft holds that an after-dinner speech is about the most difficult of all oratorical efforts. Possibly the true reason of this dictum—in which we are quite disposed to believe—is, that after-dinner speakers are generally unaccustomed to their work, and that in many of these cases there is a quasi appeal *ad misericordiam*, which is forgotten by everybody but the speaker. Mr. Pycroft remarks:

We remember hearing Professor Creasy remark, that for all occasional and after-dinner speeches he would advise every man to be prepared with some sentence with which to leave off; for many a man was cheered for one or two good things when he rose, who, after all, "did not sit down when he had done," but stood hammering and stammering, and talking words without meaning, in a vain endeavour to end like a firework, with a bang, to his own satisfaction. But of all formal speeches, an after-dinner speech is the most trying by far. It is quite a punishment to sit next an unhappy man who has his name on the toast-list. It is related that Washington Irving was afraid to attend the dinner of the Literary Fund because his health would be drunk, and he was afraid of a speech, having, he said, broken down at the Dickens's dinner (of which he was chairman), in America. "I found that Lockhart," said Thomas Moore, "also had declined, and only could be prevailed on to attend on condition that his health should not be given."

So has said many a man who could discourse volubly to his parish vestry or his constituents, in his place in the House of Commons. Possibly the bad port wine which is proverbially to be met with at all public dinners may tend, by confusing the brain, to lead to this diffidence.

Lord Eldon, who certainly was not either by nature or art a peculiarly sensitive man, remarked that the only time during which he ever felt nervous was when he had to make, as Lord Chancellor, an after-dinner speech at the Goldsmith's Hall.

Mr. Pycroft, of course, enters into the question of typography, including the placing of stops. He tells us a story, sadly amusing, of a poet who wrote

See the pale martyr in a sheet of fire;

which the malice, ignorance, or negligence of the printer converted into

See the pale martyr with his shirt on fire;

by which alteration the poor poet was damned for ever. There appears to be some error in this memorandum of Mr. Pycroft's. If we recollect correctly, the line

Like a pale martyr in his shirt of fire

is to be found in Alexander Smith's "Life Drama."

We may add that one of the most atrocious specimens of vile stopping is to be found in the latest edition of "Oliver Twist." Colons there supply the place of commas, and *vice versa*. The merits of the work itself are very great, and therefore this surface flaw in the writings of the greatest novelist of the age is worth noting. Mr. Dickens, we believe, is the punctuator of his own works; and this eccentric stopping is to be found only in his "Oliver Twist."

Vanity is generally supposed to be almost the peculiar property of women; but Sheridan is thoroughly right in not confining it to the female sex.

Considering all the trials and all the difficulties of public speaking, we are apt to wonder that men so readily undertake it. But there is a peculiar excitement, and, perhaps, a certain gratification of that vanity from which the wisest is not free, that urges the public speaker on. "They talk," said Sheridan to Lord Holland, "of avarice, lust, ambition, as great passions. It is a mistake—they are little passions. Vanity is the great commanding passion of all. This excites the most heroic deeds and impels to the most dreadful crimes. Save me from this passion, and I can defy the others. They are mere urchins, but this is a giant."

Officers and parsons in the present day supply too many specimens of vanity to allow us to believe that this quality is limited to the weaker sex. Moreover, on Virgil's principle that

Gratior est pulchro veniens à corpore virtus,

a pretty woman must be excused, and even liked, for possessing a little vanity.

Mr. Pycroft talks sadly of the chance of book-writers who are not known; nevertheless we may remark that, as Rome was not built in a day, so everything must have a beginning; and those persons whose writing is worth the printing will profit in due time.

Publishers nowadays employ critical readers, but this is only to report as to the execution of a work: whether the subject will command a sale they can judge better for themselves. But for the most part of the last century, every publisher

was his own critic. We cannot, therefore, be surprised to hear that some of the best works went begging from publisher to publisher. Prideaux's "Connection between the Old and New Testament," Mrs. Thompson reminds us, was banded from hand to hand between five or six booksellers for two years. By one publisher the author was gravely told that the subject was too dry: it should be "enlivened by a little humour." "Robinson Crusoe" was refused by many publishers. "Tristram Shandy" was rejected as dear at fifty pounds. Blair's Sermons, and Burn's "Justice," valuable copyrights both, with difficulty found a publisher. Fielding was on the point of taking 25*l.* for his "Tom Jones," when Andrew Millar surprised him almost out of his senses by offering him 200*l.* And yet very easy and trifling work. When an author's name is established he has earned as much or more. For instance, Goldsmith received for his "Selections of English Poetry" 200*l.* For this he did nothing but mark passages with a red-lead pencil; but then he used to add, with much gravity, "A man shows his judgment in these selections, and a man may be twenty years of his life cultivating that judgment."

Miss Bronte's "Jane Eyre" also went begging among publishers, as did also Mr. Kinglake's "Eothen," and Mr. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." When young authors recollect this, they need feel no especial discouragement.

We give a hearty word of welcome to Mr. Pycroft's book, which is as suggestive as it is pleasantly written.

Photographs of Paris Life: a Record of the Politics, Art, Fashion, and Anecdote of Paris during the past Eighteen Months. By CHRONIQUEUSE. (William Tinsley. 1861. pp. 344.)—This little volume, evidently the work of a lady, contains a vast deal of most amusing gossip, which the writer's good taste and judgment never allows to degenerate into personality or scandal. In a series of letters from Paris, "Chroniqueuse" tells her readers very pleasantly how matters are going on in the city of the Seine; how the lady gossips are all agog as to the reported coldness between the Empress and Princess Clothilde, and the gentlemen equally interested in the details of M. About's duel. We all know that the letters of a really good feminine correspondent are about the most delightful that can be written, and "Chroniqueuse" shows so much tact, good taste, intelligence, and vivacity in her epistles, that we may fairly place her in the first rank of modern letter-writers.

A Few Words about Children. Addressed chiefly to Nursemaids. (Longmans. pp. 57.)—Among the most dangerous accidents to which the minds of children are liable during the critical period of development and formation are those which are caused by the want of judgment in servants, and especially the nursemaids to whose care they are confided. These few hints to nursemaids are sound and sensible, and if put by mothers into the hands of their servants will doubtless be productive of great good.

Dear Old England: a Description of our Fatherland. Dedicated to all English Children. By JANE ANNE WINSOM. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday. pp. 436.)—A child's book about England, giving a pleasant familiar description of the counties, and what they are celebrated for. Such a volume will instil more information than all the formal geographies or class-books that could be written. There are plenty of good illustrations, and altogether it may be recommended as an excellent gift-book.

Handy Book of the Fife Coast. By HENRY FARNIE. (Cupar Fife: John C. Orr. pp. 200.)—"He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar," is an old Scottish proverb illustrative of obstinacy; our version of it shall be: "He that will to Cupar maun get Mr. Farnie's buik." It is a very useful little volume, compact enough to pack into the smallest knapsack, and furnishing all kinds of available information about the legendary and historical lore, natural features, and present state of the Fife Coast.

Instinct or Reason? Being Tales and Anecdotes of Animal Biography. By the Lady JULIA LOCKWOOD. With Illustrations by G. H. H. (Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 176.)—The authoress of this little book for children has written it for the instruction and entertainment of her youngest grandson, "and all other good little boys." It contains a number of anecdotes, illustrating the intelligence of animals, told in a very pleasant and impressive manner. The illustrations by G. H. H. are very poor.

Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist; or, Notes on the Field Sports and Fauna of Australia Felix. By AN OLD BUSHMAN. (Routledge. pp. 272.)—An amusing collection of anecdotes about animal life in the bush. Those who desire to make acquaintance with the Fauna of Australia may run over its pages with interest and profit.

Royal Blue-Book: Fashionable Directory and Parliamentary Guide, 1861. (B. W. Gardiner and Son. pp. 1050.)—There is no need to describe the manifold good qualities of this excellent directory of what is called "the fashionable world." To be excluded from the Blue-Book is nearly the same thing as ostracism from society, and to be without a copy is consequently very like being out of the world. The issue for the current year is as complete as ever.

Who's Who in 1861. Edited by C. H. OAKES. Thirteenth Year. (Bailey Brothers. pp. 288.)—Another invaluable little volume of its class, comprising, in compact form and in manner easy of reference, lists of all the official personages of the day. The grammar with which the question is worded may be questionable, but there can be no doubt about the desirability of knowing who's who in these days. To the man of business this little volume is most useful.

We have also received: *An Appeal by the Indigo Manufacturers of Bengal to the British Government, Parliament, and People, for Protection against the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; setting forth the Proceedings by which this High Officer has interfered with the free Course of Justice, has Destroyed Capital and Trade of British Settlers in India, and has Created the present Disastrous Condition of Incendiarism and Insurrection now Spreading in the Rural Districts of Bengal.* (J. Ridgway.)—A little volume on *The Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope, with Relation to the State of Italy.* By the Rev. A. M'D. Dawson. (Catholic Publishing Company.)—*Ploughing and Sowing; or, Annals of an Evening School in a Yorkshire Village, and the Work that Grew Out.* Edited by the Rev. J. Digby Legard. (J. and C. Mozley.)—*The Phonetic Journal.*—*The Companion for Youth.*—A pamphlet on *A Harbour of Refuge in Wick Bay.* By John Mackie. (Wick: Wm. Rae.)

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

A Smaller English Grammar, for the Use of Schools. By R. G. LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., late Professor of English in University College, London, and MARY CAROLINE MABERLY. London: Walton and Maberly. 1861. pp. 140.

THE TITLE-PAGE OF THIS LITTLE VOLUME leads us to expect a good deal from the united efforts of the well-known writers whose names are attached to it. Nor are we disappointed. Diminutive in bulk as is this work, it is in every way worthy of the reputations of Dr. Latham and Mrs. Maberly. In logical arrangement, real knowledge of our language, and especially of its chief element, Anglo-Saxon, and last, but not least, in philosophical treatment of the subject, it is vastly superior to any English grammar which we have seen for a long time. The competitive-examination mania has at least been of so much service, that it has led schoolmasters to think that their pupils may study with profit their own language, and that it must not be any longer treated as a mere subsidiary to Latin and Greek. English grammar is generally considered but dull task-work. That this should be the case can only be attributed to the incompetency of the teacher, and the want of order and method which is conspicuous in most of the popular text-books which treat of that subject. If any one still entertains the opinion that grammar must be a dry study, we recommend them to exchange their Lindley Murray for the little volume we have noticed.

Exercises in Spelling and Pronunciation on an entirely new Plan; comprising a Selection of Pieces from the best Standard Authors, Phonetically Expressed, according to the most approved Style of Speaking. By DAVID BAILEY, Author of "The Truck System." (F. Pitman. 1861. pp. 48.)—To the phonetic system, considered merely as an adjunct to shorthand writing, we have no objection whatever. That it should ever supersede the present system of spelling we consider an utter impossibility; and were this not so, the success of the phonetic system could only be accomplished by the destruction of our noble English language. Mr. Bailey seems to have laboured at his unsightly task with much diligence; and we think it probable enough that a student who has gone through this work with the care prescribed by its author will find considerable difficulty in ever again spelling his own language correctly.

The First Book of Milton's Paradise Lost. With a Prose Translation or Paraphrase, the Parsing of the more difficult Words, Specimens of Analyses, and numerous illustrative Notes. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. (Longman and Co. 1861. pp. 83.)—The first book of the "Paradise Lost" forms one of the subjects for the junior candidate in the approaching middle-class examination by the University of Oxford. This little work is intended to meet the wants of such junior students as purpose to present themselves at the forthcoming examination. Mr. Hunter's editing appears to us to be careful and correct; and we doubt not that his volume will be found very serviceable.

French in One Volume. Le Petit Trésor de la langue Française. For Reading, Speaking, or Self-Learning. By CÉSAR ATUS DE G. LIANCOURT, M.A., Professor of Comparative Philology. (W. Kent and Co. 1861. pp. 114.)—This is a useful introduction to the French language, though not, so far as we can discover, marked by any peculiar novelty or originality. Its conciseness and small cost will probably render it serviceable to many students.

The Illustrated History of England. By THOMAS and FRANCIS BULLOCK. (Manchester: John Heywood. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 260.)—The preface to this volume indicates no less than twenty "prominent features" which distinguish it from all other efforts of the kind, any one of which would be sufficient to deserve the notice and patronage of those for whom it is designed. In describing those features, however, we are afraid that the authors have not shown over-much modesty; for, admitting the style of composition "to combine strength and perspicuity," and the amount of information to be "larger than can be found in any similar work of equal size," we cannot concede that the historical conclusions are always of the soundest, or that an unquestioning adoption of the dicta of the Messrs. Bullock would be likely to give the student very correct ideas about the history of his country. We adhere to the opinion which we have often expressed, that elementary works on history should be strictly confined to facts and dates. It will be time enough to form opinions when the serious questions involved can be studied earnestly.

Lectures on the History of England. By WILLIAM LONGMAN. Lecture Third; comprising the Reign of Henry the Third (A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1272). Longman and Co. 1861.—The half-century, a résumé of the history of which supplies the materials for Mr. William Longman's third lecture, was a very stirring one. The elegant but indolent King, what between his wars with France and those with his own barons, led no sluggish life; and even his son found sufficient work for all his superabundant energy and activity. The salient points in this busy epoch of our history have been very skilfully brought out

by Mr. Longman in these pages; and the care and diligence with which he sifts the dicta of his authorities is not less remarkable than the judgment with which he makes use of them when so sifted. Should Mr. Longman continue his labours with the same spirit and success that he has hitherto shown, these lectures will, when collected, form a work of great historical value. We may add that the maps and illustrations of the work are in every way worthy of the letter-press.

The Blind; their Capabilities, Condition, and Claims: an Essay, dedicated to the Society for Improving the Social Position of the Blind. By ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Honorary Secretary. (G. Morrish. 1860. pp. 48.)—This is a pathetic appeal on behalf of the indigent blind. The writer is himself blind, and can therefore speak with authority as to the wants and weaknesses of those persons who, like himself, have lost their eye-sight. It is a touching fact, that not more than one in twenty of the blind is born without sight. We commend this earnest and eloquent appeal to the sympathy of our readers.

A Catechism of Moral Duties: to Regulate the Affections of Youth in Social Charities of Life. By F. WHITE and C. COATES. (Relfe, Brothers. pp. 54.)—This novel catechism seems excellent in its design, and the principles which it indicates are sound. To give a child some idea of moral responsibility is at least quite as important as to fill his head with knowledge; and we therefore regard with some satisfaction the appearance of this "Catechism of Moral Duties."

THE REV. R. E. HOOPPELL, M.A., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been elected to the Head Mastership of the Marine School, South Shields.

The Sussex Hall evening classes, lately removed from Crosby Hall, have again been successful in the competitive examinations for the civil service, two of their members having last week obtained appointments in the Privy Council Office.

Mr. J. C. Shairp, A.M., who so successfully acted as assistant to the late Professor Pyper, of the University of St. Andrew's, and who has been presented to the Chair of Humanity by the Duke of Portland, patron, was inducted to the office on Saturday.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the St. John's Foundation School for the Sons of Poor Clergymen, was held on Monday, at the London Tavern; Mr. East in the chair. The report gave a satisfactory account of the working of the charity. The total income amounted to 4601*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure to 4378*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* There are forty-three boys at present on the foundation.

A spirited contest occurred during the past week for the election of a governor to represent the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in the management of Dulwich College, the affairs and expenditure of which, it is alleged, call for retrenchment and reform. There were two candidates, Mr. T. S. Ouden, of the Common Council, and Mr. E. Parnell, in an extensive way of trade in Bishopsgate-street. Mr. Parnell was elected by a majority of 132, and pledged himself to take all requisite steps to improve the public usefulness of old Alleyne's charity, which consists of 10,000*l.* in rents and 25,000*l.* in the funds, nearly 400*l.* of which are disbursed in salaries and pensions to officers.

We have received the following letter with reference to our account of the "National School Society":—"To the Editor of the CRITIC. Sir,—Will you kindly give insertion to the following information respecting the Woodlands Schools, referred to in your article on 'The National School Society?' The handsome schools with residence for teachers in connection with St. John's Church, Woodlands, were built and endowed at the sole cost of John Farnell, Esq., who has made himself a public benefactor by his munificent acts, as in addition to those mentioned he has erected a parsonage-house and twelve endowed almshouses, altogether at an outlay of nearly 20,000*l.* For many years prior to the erection of the church (which has assigned to it a large portion of the poor population of Isleworth), there was a district school established through the liberality of Mr. Farnell, which has now been brought into the new and more commodious building under a more efficient staff of teachers. Whilst correcting an error, you will be giving publicity to an example of munificence worthy of imitation, as it may truly be said to others of equal means, 'Go, and do thou likewise.'—Yours respectfully, W. H. BROUGHAM.—Woodlands, Isleworth, Jan. 15, 1861."

Two or three important names have just been added to the list of professors at the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature. Courses of scientific lectures are announced to commence on January 31. On Botany, by Dr. Chr. Dresser, and on "Physiology, applied to Health and Education," by Dr. Lankester. Dr. Lankester's courses are to alternate with some by Dr. D. S. Price, on "Chemistry, applied to the Arts and Manufactures." All these gentlemen are very high authorities on the subjects they will treat. The lectures on botany will be illustrated from the great collections growing in the Crystal Palace. Dr. Lankester's and Dr. Price's lectures will be illustrated from the extensive and complete Technological Museum which belongs to the company, and is under the care of Dr. Price. With such advantages these lecture lessons will doubtless be very attractive, and an intellectual treat; and, although private and select, command a considerable attendance, especially from the best schools in the neighbourhood of the Palace. Mr. Foy, of Chelsea, has lately presented a fine comparative orrery, in which the sun is nine feet in diameter, to the school, and it is arranged in the new lecture theatre. Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, has also presented a very fine pair of globes, which will be used principally in the physical geography class, and also in M. Roche's class, where astronomy and geography are taught as a medium for French. The classes may be pronounced successful.

Oxford.—The Corpus Professor of Latin (John Conington, M.A.) will deliver twelve lectures on Latin Verse Composition, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at one o'clock, in the hall of Corpus Christi College, beginning Jan. 29. The pieces selected are from Holden's *Foliorum Sicula*. He will also read the fifth book of Virgil's *Æneid* (v. 424), with a class on Wednesdays and Fridays, at the same place and hour, beginning Jan. 30.

The Professor of Logic (Rev. H. Wall, M.A., Balliol College) will lecture on parts of Aristotle's *Organon*, beginning with the categories, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at ten o'clock, in Balliol Hall. To commence on Jan. 29. He will also lecture on the *Compendium of Aldrich* on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at one o'clock, in Balliol Hall. To commence on Feb. 1.

The Regius Professor of Hebrew, Dr. Pusey, Canon of Christ Church, proposes to resume his lectures on the Prophet Isaiah, at 48th chapter, on the 29th inst., at nine o'clock, a.m. The two elementary courses of lectures in Hebrew will commence on the 30th and 31st inst. The first is intended for such as are just beginning the language, the second for those acquainted with the rudiments of the grammar. Those who wish to attend the elementary lectures are requested to call upon the Rev. R. Gandell, M.A., Magdalen Hall, on the 29th inst., between the hours of two and three in the afternoon.

The Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology intends to begin his course of lectures of the present term (which will include lectures on Preaching and afford occasion for Exercises in the Composition of Sermons) on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Such members of the University as are desirous of attending these lectures are requested to call upon the Professor, on the 28th inst., between eleven and twelve o'clock.

The Margaret Professor of Divinity proposes to begin his lectures on the Creed on January 29th, at one o'clock. Gentlemen who wish to attend are requested to call on the Professor, on January 28th, between the hours of one and two.

The Teacher of the Spanish Language in the Taylor Institution will begin his lectures for this term on the 28th instant. These lectures are free of admission, and open to all Members of the University.

The Regius Professor of Greek (Rev. B. Jowett) proposes to give two courses of lectures: 1. On Greek Composition, on Monday, at one, to commence on Jan. 28. 2. In the Republic of Plato, on Wednesday and Friday, at one, to commence on Jan. 31.

The Professor of Chemistry (Dr. Daubeny) will deliver a course of lectures in his lecture-room, at the Museum, to commence on the 29th inst., at one o'clock, and to be continued on the following Saturdays and Tuesdays at the same hour. There will also be a catechetical lecture on every Thursday during the course, at one o'clock, commencing with Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy (Rev. B. Price) will commence a course of lectures on Attractions and the Dynamics of a Material Particle, at the lecture-room in the south corridor of the New Museum, this day, Jan. 26, at one o'clock.

The Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology will commence a course of lectures on Jan. 29, at two p.m. He proposes, also, to form a class for practical instruction, with especial reference to the requirements of the school of natural science.

The Professor of Poetry (Mr. Arnold) will give a third and last lecture On Translating Homer, this day, Jan. 26. The lecture will be given at the Taylor Institution, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Deputy Savilian Professor of Astronomy will commence a course of lectures on the Lunar Theory, at the lecture-room in the south corridor of the new Museum, on the 29th inst., at two o'clock.

Cambridge.—The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has given notice that the place of a member of the Senate in the Council of the Senate has become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Philpott, Master of St. Catharine's College, and the election of a head of a College to fill the vacancy will take place in the Senate-house, on February 5.

The Norrisian Professor of Divinity gives notice, that he purposes to begin his lectures on Feb. 12, at one o'clock, in the Divinity Lecture-room, and to continue them on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during term. Gentlemen who wish to attend, are requested to leave their names at Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co.'s.

The pass examination in Comparative Anatomy will be held on Monday, Jan. 28, at ten a.m., in the Senate-house. Candidates are requested to send their names to Professor Clark, Trumpington-street, on or before this day, the 26th inst.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The sudden and oft extreme changes of weather to which the Englishman's seagirt home is liable, frequently make sad havoc on those finely-fibred portions of the human structure known as the vocal organs. "Bianca the Bravo's Bride," reproduced on Thursday, the 17th inst., bade fair to run well without any early halting. It was, however, speedily checked in its career by an attack from the unseen foe upon the heroine. For four nights the first act only was represented. Fortunately, the hoarseness of Miss Louisa Fyne has been brought into subjection, and the opera is now played in due form. Since its first production it has undergone the process of a careful and judicious revision. Both dialogue and verse have in many places had the pen run through them; so that "Bianca," as a whole, being relieved from unnecessary weight and entanglement, can be sat out and enjoyed.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—No better compliment could have been paid to the music given at the last Monday Popular Concert than the silent enthusiasm and abstraction of the listeners on that occasion. The programme, though not quite so fresh as the one a week previous, was redolent of beautiful things. Insensible indeed to the concord of sweet sounds must that spirit have been that did not feel the charm

of the divine strains educed. Among the most striking pieces for instruments was Beethoven's grand quintet in C major, for two violins, two tenors, and violoncello, played by M. Vieuxtemps, Herr Ries, M. Schreurs, Mr. Webb, and Sig. Piatti. This quintet is classed with Beethoven's "extraordinary inspirations." The adagio molto espressivo, in F major, has many exquisitely constructed passages, moving onward with the slow majestic swell of the Atlantic wave, rising and falling with a solemn equable motion; the various instruments now taking up the parts in "divine response meet," and now mingling in one rich strain of voluptuous harmony. But in the last movement, considered as one of the most poetically fantastic, the mighty magician exhibits his truly marvellous powers of conception. There is a widely-circulated opinion that the genius of Beethoven is of a sombre, saturnine character, and that in his most joyous moments clouds of gloom break in upon the light, and assert the power of the ruling demon. To this we by no means assent. Fancy may picture to itself a hundred things, for the music of Beethoven is eminently suggestive; but his meaning is always clear and his ideas precise. The violin of M. Vieuxtemps was heard at intervals of the performance of the quintet, threading with rare skill and delicacy the intricate and harmonious maze, and at the conclusion the audience applauded the executants to the very echo. Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello (Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Vieuxtemps, and Sig. Piatti), claimed the most severe attention. In this composition the weight falls upon the pianist. Mendelssohn has ventured by a scherzo into the realms of faery with a success unsurpassed by himself. All the difficulties of the music were triumphantly overcome by the highly accomplished artistes engaged, and the scherzo was repeated, notwithstanding the trio stood last on the programme. A sonata in B flat for viola and pianoforte, composed by M. Vieuxtemps, may be regarded also as a prominent feature in the entertainment. The viola is seldom heard as a solo instrument. In the hands of the great Belgian violinist many effects, rich as they are peculiar, are brought out. As a composition, the sonata exhibits a thorough knowledge of the instruments concerned, and considerable imaginative power. Mme. Laura Baxter, Miss Louisa Vinning, and Mr. Tennant were the vocalists.

EXETER HALL.—No small amount of uneasiness has been manifested on the part of Beethoven's admirers, at the contemplated alterations of some portions of his mass in D (No. 2), in order to suit the means of the "metropolitan contingent," who meet occasionally at Exeter Hall for practice. For our own part, we can hardly believe that anything so monstrously wicked will be attempted, although we live in an age of adapting, meddling, and musical slaughtering. Handel has been tortured in a thousand ways; Mozart's greatest lyric composition has also of late been cruelly scarified, regardless of the outcry made by a world of worshippers; and now another victim is to be offered up on the shrine of expediency. Any and every attempt to perform the mass in D effectively upon the plan suggested must perforce prove a failure, because Beethoven never constructed it with such an intent. As the Sacred Harmonic Society profess to lead the way in sacred music matters, it may be asked how it is that so many of Handel's fine oratorios, those completely within the means of an amateur choral body, no matter how large, should be cast aside for works that were never intended to be performed but as part and parcel of a service, and which must lose half their force and effect when severed from it.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The Musical Society of London held their first *concertazione* for 1861 on Wednesday. From the crowded state of the room we are led to infer that this adolescent institution will very soon attain to a giant growth. Of the orchestral selections provided for the delectation of the visitors on the evening in question we cannot speak in terms of unqualified eulogy. Neither was the performance of many of the pieces selected up to the mark. A madrigal, "I saw lovely Phillis" (Pearsall), and a part song, "The Shepherd's Farewell" (H. Smart), which came on early, were so tamely sung that the compositions suffered. A pianoforte solo, compounded of a Romance in F, and an impromptu in D minor, was assayed by Mme. Silas; the effort to make the solo "tell" was by no means small, but the effect was not correspondingly great. A duo concertante for pianoforte and violin (Messrs. Adolphe and Louis Ries) proved a trifle more successful. Miss Augusta Thomson infused still greater life into the entertainment by disporting with an air from "Cheval de Bronze," "Allons, premons patience." A vocal duo, by Mlle. Parepa and Mr. Santley, also contributed largely towards the excellencies of the evening; and a trumpet solo, having for its subject "The Soldier Tired," exhibited Mr. Thomas Harper among the foremost illustrators of musical advancement. The collection of instruments, both foreign and domestic, excited considerable curiosity. Some of them, with reference to origin, may be traced through a long extent of backward time. There were also cases of autographs and manuscripts, seemingly of great value. Among the music of the olden time was exhibited Henry the Eighth's music book MS., in the original binding with the badges of the King; Lady Nevil's MS. Collection of Virginal Music; the earliest engraved music on copper plates; the earliest specimens of engraved music in England; and the music in Middleton's comedy of the "Witch," the origin of the music in "Macbeth." Of a more modern time Victor Schoelcher contributed a page from the original manuscript of Handel's oratorio, "Esther," in full score. A finger exercise in Beethoven's handwriting, a manuscript quartet of Spohr's, and another of Mozart's, attracted a large share of attention. Messrs.

Broadwood and Sons sent for inspection a five-octave square pianoforte with organ attached, by Merlin, London, about 1780, and a spinet about 1713. These tinkling instruments evoked many a smile after a fair finger had been experimenting on the keys. The musical fork, giving the musical pitch as recently settled in France, was severely tormented, and a pair of monster gongs electrified every few minutes the delicate nerves of visitors "unaccustomed to such public speaking."

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. St. James's Hall. Monday Popular Concerts. 8.
Dudley Gallery. Egyptian Hall. London Glee and Madrigal Union. During the week, except Saturday.
Tues. St. James's Hall. Grand Orchestral Performance (Hullah Fund). 8.
Wed. St. James's Hall. Prince George Galtzin's Grand Evening Concert. 9.
Fri. St. James's Hall. Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. 8.
Sat. Crystal Palace. Vocal and Instrumental. 3.
St. James's Hall. Musard's Band from Paris. 8.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE MORNING PERFORMANCE, charitably given at the Lyceum, by Madame Celeste, in aid of the starving weavers of Coventry, amounted to 50*l*.

A little one-act piece (announced in the bills to be taken from the French) has been produced at the Olympic Theatre. It is entitled "A Change for the Better," and has been favourably received by the audience. The parts are distributed among Messrs. Horace Wigan and Gordon, Miss Hughes and Miss Clifford.

A contemporary says: "At a recent general meeting, in the Hanover-square Rooms, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Amateur Musical Society should be dissolved. As the institution was not a public one, we have no right to discuss the reasons that have led to this unexpected result; but we may state, without hesitation, that the news of its dissolution will be heard in every musical circle, whether amateur or professional, with unfeigned regret."

Mr. Fechter still continues to attract large audiences to the Princess's Theatre, where his admirable acting greatly delights. He has lately reappeared in the character of *Ruy Blas*.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean make their reappearance at Drury-lane Theatre, in the tragedy of "Hamlet." This (says a contemporary) will be their first performance in London since the retirement of Mr. Kean from the management of the Princess's Theatre in the summer of 1859; and an additional interest attaches to the event from the circumstance that "Hamlet" was the first character in which Mr. Charles Kean commenced his career as a leading tragedian in the winter of 1837-8, and that Drury-lane was the house at which he was first introduced to the London public. Other Shakespearian characters will, of course, follow "Hamlet," so that the national poetical drama of the country will once more sojourn for a while in the centre of the metropolis.

We are sorry to hear that, owing to an apparent difficulty in arranging the dates of performance, the Old Philharmonic Society is likely to experience some difficulty in getting a band of that unrivalled excellence which has hitherto characterised its performances. Hitherto, the musicians who have taken part in the entertainments of the society have been the picked men from that body of instrumentalists which delights the town under Costa in the summer, and Alfred Mellon in the winter. It appears, however, that, for want of a distinct understanding with Mr. Gye as to the evenings on which they will be wanted, no definite arrangement can be arrived at, and it is expected that the Philharmonic Society will have to seek for aid in other and less promising directions. By this, of course, everybody will be losers—the public, the musicians, and the Philharmonic Society. The great pity of it is, that an interview cannot be brought about between Mr. Gye and the directors of the Philharmonic Society, which would most probably have the effect of getting over the difficulty.

The first concert under the direct auspices of the Committee of the Hullah Fund will take place at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 29. Two features in the performance deserve especial notice, viz., M. Benedict's new lyrical legend, "Undine," and M. Vieuxtemps' fantasia appassionata, for violin and full orchestra. This will be the first appearance of M. Vieuxtemps in a performance with full orchestra these eight years. The band will be entirely professional, and selected from the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera. It is believed that the host of Mr. Hullah's pupils and friends will manifest their esteem for him by attending this performance, and thereby enjoy an intellectual treat, and at the same time serve a worthy man.

The *Builder*, referring to the new Birmingham Music Hall, says: "In contrast to the Townhall we hear of a music-hall 10 feet longer and 20 feet wider, supported by the patronage of mechanics to such a remunerative extent, that the proprietor is enabled to give to chosen institutions, such as the Queen's Hospital, the railway guards, engine drivers, or glass-makers' societies, 'benefits' to the annual amount of 400*l*. Thither we proceed. We find, built in connection with a public-house that is as handsome as an Italian palace, an immense hall, half as large again as Canterbury Hall, with a stage at one end, over which is inscribed the appropriate motto, 'Be merry and wise.' Here a superior class of concerts is given and ballets are performed before an audience of 2500 persons. This assembly is seated before rows of tables, on which can be conveniently deposited the vessels containing the beverages of which all partake, and the pipes which, sooner or later, the greater portion of the company smoke. This class of entertainment, where the eye, the ear, and the appetite are gratified at the same time, is appreciated by the swarthy, sinewy men, whose trades entail upon some the necessity of working stripped to their waists before blinding furnaces the livelong day; upon others, of spending their working hours amid the din and crash of machinery; and upon all, of steady, continuous application and labour. We learn that this music-hall was built by Mr. Holder, in 1846, to accommodate 200 persons; but that the extent of favour with which the recreations he provided were received authorised him to make the improvements and additions which render it now capable of accommo-

dating 2500. In this success we have a clue to the undirected taste of our mechanic population; and find it to consist in a love of elegance and music, accompanied by—refreshment."

M. Berlioz is understood to be engaged in an opera in one act. We hear nothing, says *Galvani*, of the "Siege of Troy," by this composer, much and favourably spoken of some time ago. What has become of it?

A Paris correspondent says: "The writer of the extraordinary novel of 'Fanny,' which has occasioned so much controversy in Parisian society, is said to be engaged upon a comedy for the Français, under the title of 'L'Argent,' not, we trust, a translation or imitation of Sir B. Lytton's comedy, 'Money.' M. Ponsard has also written a comedy in five acts for the Français. Its title is 'Precepte et Exemple.' M. Amédée Rolland has also a comedy ready for the theatre, but not yet presented; it has not yet been baptised. A comedy entitled 'Les Capitulations de Conscience,' by M. E. Capendu, mentioned some months ago, has been received at the Odéon, but with a change of name. It is now called 'Les Éclairs.'"

ART AND ARTISTS.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY stands in much the same relation to the Art Unions, as among circulating libraries the London Library does to Mr. Mudie's. Instead of copies from the ephemeral art of the day, and a chance of obtaining some equally ephemeral original, this Society gives its members in return for their annual guinea (the element of chance being excluded) a liberal selection of good transcripts from the perishing remains of Italian art, in its purest and least familiar aspects. Both the choice of examples and the execution of the copies are subjected to the close supervision of an acting council, composed in great part of men who really understand and take a deep interest in the duty undertaken by them. For the untravelled who wish to acquire a knowledge of much that is most precious in Christian art, there can be no better investment of a guinea than a subscription to the Arundel Society; or, again, for the traveller who would secure satisfactory mementoes of the less hackneyed monuments of art he has studied in Italy, remembrance of which is perhaps growing pale and dim in his mind. The founders and active members of this society have a serious and worthy aim in view: nothing less than "the promoting the knowledge of art," more especially of "the purer and severer styles of earlier art," in particular "Italian fresco-painting in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries." In the society's publications, accordingly, are preserved records, from original drawings expressly made for the society, of works which are fast decaying or falling a prey to violence and change, and of which hitherto no transcripts—or, at best, meagre and imperfect ones—had existed. A much better knowledge of early Italian art than most hurried tourists ever achieve, may be obtained from the publications, as a whole, of the Arundel Society alone.

Take, for instance, the publications now before us, for the year 1859, the eleventh of the Society's existence. They were issued to the subscribers (who necessarily pay in advance) a few months ago. It would be impossible elsewhere to get so much intrinsic artistic value for a guinea; not to mention that the originals selected have either not otherwise been reproduced, or not faithfully. They comprise a large chromo-lithograph from Giovanni Sanzio's masterpiece, the fresco at Cagli, with an account of Giovanni (the father of Raffaele), and of his fresco, by Mr. Layard, and a separate outline of one figure in the same picture; a chromo-lithograph from Leonardo da Vinci's fresco of the "Virgin and Child" in the monastery of St. Onofrio, with a separate outline, traced from the original, of the head of the Virgin; and two wood engravings, by Messrs. Dalziel, from Giotto's famous frescoes in the Arena Chapel at Padua. The last are among the concluding instalments of the series commissioned by the Society. Thirty-four had previously been delivered to the subscribers. The final two will form part of the publication for 1860, now preparing for issue.

The chromo-lithographs are executed by Messrs. Storch and Kramer, of Berlin, under the superintendence of Professor Gruner. The water-colour drawings for them were made by Signor Marianecci, who has successfully copied much for the Society. The chromo-lithograph of Giovanni Sanzio's fresco, a composition, or rather double composition, which comprises many figures and a great variety of tints (in positive colour), is a most remarkable specimen of the process. It exemplifies in a very convincing way the high services the invention, properly directed, has in store for us, in the reproduction of original pictures—more especially those in the earlier styles of painting, in which gradation and blending of tints had little place. Many, who otherwise would never have had the chance, can by this means be introduced to an interesting, comparatively little-known master, and may obtain a fair notion of his characteristic qualities. Giovanni Sanzio, or Santi, has lasting claims on men's remembrance, not only as the father of Raffaele, itself an inexhaustible claim, but on his own account. His pictures reveal a gentle, earnest, tender spirit, impressionable to grace and loveliness, faithful in study of nature (within a limited range) and of his art. In them we have modest hints of the qualities which were to be developed in so transcendent a degree in his all-gifted son. The picture now reproduced—Giovanni's most important and characteristic, and among his few surviving frescoes—was painted in the maturity of his powers and of his style, in his fiftieth year (1490-91), some three years before his death. It was executed for a certain Pietro Tiranni, as part in a series of decorations

to a family chapel in the church of St. Domenico at Cagli, a town near Urbino. In Urbino the painter passed his life under the protection of Count Federigo, achieving a "reputation" in his day, and even writing poems. One in *terza rima* of twenty-three cantos and twenty-four thousand lines, records the leading events in the career of his patron, a man superior to the level of the Italian princes of his day. The fresco in question is the principal feature of Sanzio's decorations of the Tiranni chapel, occupying "the end of an arched recess behind the altar." It is in reality two compositions; is horizontally divided—as often occurs in devotional pictures of the period—into two distinct parts. In the lower division we have Virgin, Child, and saints; in the upper, the Resurrection of our Lord. Prescriptive traditions, old as the Catholic faith, conventional arrangements of the figures, and to some extent of colours, are strictly followed. But a flush of life has been breathed into them, a tender sweetness, an earnest reality. The beauty of the picture is as the beauty of the opening rosebud, a foretokening of the full-blown rose which decays so soon as perfect:—as that superlative development the art of painting assumed in the very next generation to Santi's, and the immediate sequel, illustrate with a sad literalness. The lower division of the fresco represents an architectural recess, in continuation as it were of the chapel which it terminates. In the centre, on a decorated throne of familiar Renaissance pattern, the Virgin sits in prescriptive blue and red drapery, graceful and close-fitting, in naïf unconstrained attitude; her fair, innocent, girlish face inclined aside and looking out on us in trustful serenity; her arms gently holding the pretty little naked Christ, who stands on her lap with one hand holding by her blue scarf, his head turned in an opposite direction to her's, towards Saints Dominic and John the Baptist. He is no monster of physical precocity—as the infant Christ is made in later Italian pictures—but a natural bit of human babyhood, though a divine intelligence beam out of the sweet, grave, babyface. This is a very lovely group, and a humanly interesting one. Beside the throne stand two youthful angels, very sweetly conceived, one on either side; that to the left in an adoring attitude, with head lowered and folded hands; that to the right with arms crossed, looking contemplatively out of the picture. It is this which is traditionally said to be a portrait of Raffaele—at the date of this picture a boy of nine. Both figures evidently are portraits. A contemporary in criticising the lithograph, wishing to discover something, magisterially announces at great length that the outline of this figure engraved by Professor Gruner is very superior to the reduced figure in the lithograph; that the direction of the eyes is different,—in the outline looking upwards in adoration. Will it be believed that this adoring upward look has no existence, except in the critic's imagination? In fact, such an expression would be wholly inconsistent with the pose of the figure, which is essentially an impassive, *contemplative* one. The saints who attend the Virgin in formal group on each side, are the Baptist as the precursor, St. Peter as the head of the Catholic Church, St. Francis of Assisi and St. Dominic "as the founders of the two great religious orders." The heads are strongly individualised, and earnest in character. Noble and majestic figures, they provoke and reward study from the physiognomist. The draperies throughout are grand in treatment, yet unaffected; the colour melodious and charming within its restricted key. Gold is freely and effectively introduced as a decoration and foil in the details, which is a very admirably suggested in the chromo-lithograph. The upper division of the fresco is semicircular in form, the figures of smaller size than in the lower composition; the scene Palestine—a vision of the crowning event of the Infant's future on earth, the Resurrection. Our Saviour, partially draped, has issued from the open door of the rocky sepulchre. He solemnly uplifts one hand in benediction, holds the banner of the Cross in the other: an august figure, treated with a deep religious feeling, which compensates for some lack of vigour. Deep slumber rests on the attendant guards who sit or lie outstretched around: six figures habited as the soldiers of Giovanni's age and country were wont to be attired, in picturesque, parti-coloured, close-fitting garments. A landscape of winding stream and wood and hill is the formal but suggestive background. In both compositions, carefully and elaborately painted throughout, and with loving zeal, we recognise those cardinal distinctions which separate early Italian art from the later schools: close adherence to tradition and the subordination of the means to the end—religious edification. The picture carries conviction to the mind; transports even the Protestant mind—how much more a Catholic mind in the fifteenth century!—to the scenes depicted, as seen from the point of view of the artist and of his age. We believe in these groups: entering for a while into the spirit of the Time to which they addressed themselves. How great a triumph for any picture!

Looked at as the basis from which Giovanni's son started—when Giovanni died, three years later, Raffaele was twelve, and already an artist—this fresco has an additional and peculiar interest. For, as Mr. Layard remarks, "that Sanzio's early teaching and example exercised a permanent influence upon his son, to be traced even at the period of the highest development of his powers, can scarcely be doubted when the works of the two are compared." As we said, the qualities of the more humbly-endowed genius reappear in strangely ennobled form in the greatest of painters. The "dignified and unconventional character of his heads, the broad treatment of his draperies, and the exceeding loveliness and natural grace of his angels and

children,"—with these characteristics of the father's style all the world is familiar in the works of the son. Sanzio's character as an artist is well discriminated by Mr. Layard in the following scattered passages, which we take the liberty of bringing together:

He was a laborious and loving follower of his art, indebted for any success he attained in it rather to painstaking and conscientious study, and to a correct taste, than to the fire of genius and that lofty imagination which mark the truly great and original painter. . . . The tendency of his mind was essentially "eclectic." . . . He gradually changed and improved his style as he enlarged his acquaintance with the works of the great masters of other schools which flourished in his day in Italy, and perhaps also by the continued study of the specimens of antique sculpture collected together in the Ducal Palace at Urbino. This progress was constantly going on, and the successive modifications in his style may be very clearly seen in his pictures. . . . His merits consist in the truthful and animated imitation of nature in single parts and in details—his portraits especially being very life-like and highly individualised—in the lofty and noble expression of his heads, in the breadth and dignity of his draperies, and in the grace and spiritual feeling which characterise his representations of women and children, more especially of the latter, who are often of exquisite loveliness and simplicity. . . . Although, therefore, Sanzio founded no school, and left no professed followers, yet his conscientious study of Nature, his feeling for beauty, and his endeavour to select and combine [another of the characteristics of his son] that which was most truthful and dignified in the styles of his contemporaries, entitle him to a high rank amongst the painters of his day.

In the Cagli fresco we see these merits at their culmination, with a comparatively slight admixture of the artist's "principal faults": viz., "a dark heavy outline, a cold, leaden colouring, especially in the shadows" (the colour of the Cagli fresco is pure and lovely as far as it goes); "an absence of those delicate and subtle middle tints and half tints which give truth and harmony to painting; and the feebly drawn, attenuated extremities of his figures." In short, "tone," "treatment," "effect," and many other accomplishments which in later times came to constitute the very substance of what was called "art," formed no part of Giovanni Sanzio's art or aim. He was thereby saved from losing his way in them, and mistaking them for the real message the artist at all times has to deliver: as most later artists of his calibre of intellect, and many of far higher, invariably have lost themselves. Great was the virtue of the limitations of that earlier art, for ordinary men: could they but see it!

Mr. Layard's biographic sketch of Sanzio is compiled with care and intelligence. It is agreeable to read and informed by the comprehensive knowledge of Italian art which is one of that gentleman's many accomplishments. The critical part of it is sound, though a little pedantic and unimaginative:—a slight flavour of sawdust about it.

Of all masters, the great Leonardo is among the most difficult to reproduce satisfactorily. Much of that subtle quality which endless study and elaboration breathed into his works,—much of the transcendently perfect expression and sentiment,—is necessarily lost, in the vain effort to copy the same. That which in the original, despite elaboration, escapes in the vitality of its conception all hardness or rigidity, nay, is difficult to catch imprisoned in any one definite set of lines, becomes unmistakably hard and heavy in the transcript. The fresco of the "Virgin and Child," painted on the wall of the upper corridor of the Convent of St. Onofrio at Rome, is an especially interesting example of the painter. In it the devotional feeling of the earlier schools is wedded to that perfect mastery of art characteristic of Leonardo's generation, and especially characteristic of him. Tradition says it was painted about 1514, the date of one of Leonardo's visits to Rome—some five years before the painter's death, that is. But tradition is evidently wrong. The internal evidence of style confessedly points to an earlier period. The seated Virgin, a nobly composed figure, in whose face majesty and sweetness struggle for the mastery, looks down with a grave, ineffable smile of prescient content on the naked Babe, who, with uplifted fingers, blesses the grey-haired man, a lawyer or professor (for it was a votive picture), who stands bareheaded, cap in hand, before the Divine group. This strongly individualised face, with its firm-set lines, is as earnest a piece of realism as a head of Holbein's. It is an example of the noble interest a great painter can develop out of a faithful transcript from every-day nature—or even commonplace—by imparting some of the depth and seriousness of his own mind. The colour, which is admirably reproduced in the chromo-lithograph, is of extreme simplicity and beauty. A gold background throws up the deep blues and tender greens of the Virgin's majestic drapery. Her flowing wavy golden hair, relieved by the white kerchief round her head, contrasts with the delicate flesh tints of her face and neck and of the nude Child, while the grave tints of the donor's dark gown complete the harmony of the picture. The chromo-lithograph is in outline much more accurate than the previous unsatisfactory engravings of the fresco. But, as we hinted, the ineffable sweetness is lost of the Virgin's face: one in that peculiar type of female beauty of which Leonardo was so fond—a very long oval, with high forehead, long eyes, and drooping eyelids. Much of the disfiguring heaviness into which this face always stiffens under an engraver's hand is imparted to it. More of the purity of the original is left in Signor Bartocini's engraving in outline of this head, valuable on this account for reference and comparison. The Infant Christ, again, is rather heavy and lumpy in effect. That, however, is the least inspired portion of the fresco itself.

The two wood-engravings, by the Brothers Dalziel, from the Giotto frescoes in the Arena chapel, are from two of the noblest in that noble series: works of which no transcripts pretending to fidelity

existed before the Arundel Society took them in hand. The Messrs. Dalziel's style and execution of their woodcuts, from Mr. W. O. Williams's drawings, are in many respects all that could be desired, for fidelity, unaffected broad treatment, vigour and decision of line. The two compositions given this year might of themselves suffice, had they alone survived, to declare how great a man Giotto was—the myriad-handed, who peopled half Italy with his creations. We read them as we do books, so direct yet full the appeal made to the mind. In "The Entombment," for example, nothing in all art can exceed the high quality of expression which spontaneously animates the action of each figure, the composition of the whole, the grace, and meaning, and value of line throughout. The tender wistfulness of the Virgin, who leans over, and gazes searchingly into Christ's face; the bowed figures around, who lovingly tend the crucified body; that wonderfully suggestive, sorrowing group of women to the left; that eager, stooping figure of the beloved Disciple, who flings back his arms in a wild hurry of emotion, contrasting with the earnest composure of the two who stand near; the cloud of weeping angels who hover above the sterile rocky scene:—all make up one pathetic solemn drama, or *act*, rather, in a greater drama. The high import of it is not for a moment forgotten by the spectator. Each variously-affected figure helps the significance of every other, and contributes to the striking unity of the whole. Take one away, and the composition would be marred. "The Resurrection" is a simpler, but equally perfect composition. It, too, is *one* in its influence on the mind. The variously-disposed knot of soldiers, weighed down by sleep; the two angels, bright and glorious in mien, who sit, bird-like, winged harbingers of Grace, on the edge of the open tomb!—one unmistakably recalling that passage in the text, "His countenance was like lightning, and his garments like snow;" Mary Magdalen, kneeling with outstretched arms before the majestic figure of Christ, who stretches out one hand deprecatingly, in the other holds the banner of the Cross, *her* face and attitude bespeaking a very ecstasy of loving adoration: these all tend to intensify the pervading sentiment of solemn joy. A sweet yet awful grace breathes from every figure, from every fold of drapery. The latter has throughout a refinement and expressiveness such as only the greatest masters can give to drapery. Giovanni Sanzio's treatment of this scene was no improvement on Giotto's earnest, direct version of it,—at once natural and grand.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Mr. Sidney Smirke, R.A., delivered at the Royal Academy the first of his professorial course of three lectures on Architecture.

The thirty-fifth exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy will open in Edinburgh early in February. Friday, Feb. 1, is the sending-in day.

No lack of lectures on art at this season! At the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature, on Thursday, Jan. 31, will be commenced courses of lectures, to be continued every Thursday; Dr. C. Dresser opening on that day with one of a series on "Botany in its Relation to the Aesthetic and Ornamental Arts."

A project is on foot to establish a School of Art at Hertford,—one of those quiet little towns in which it always proves very difficult to maintain such a school when once set going. On the 19th a local meeting was held to forward the scheme, at which Mr. Cowper spoke at length in its favour.

Among the pleasantest exhibitions of the season will be that which the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, promises of Leslie's pictures. Mr. Tom Taylor is, we understand, helping the promoters by drawing up a list of the artist's best works and of their present possessors. It will be a collection quite *sui generis*, for the high level it will show of quiet excellence, of tender fancy, humour, thought, grace, and genial poet-like feeling.

We are glad to hear of the judicious investment of its reserve fund which the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours has made, in purchasing the lease of its present premises, including the whole block of building at the corner of Pall-mall East and Suffolk-street. It has bought, that is, an unexpired term of fifty years; holding the premises now of the Crown as ground landlord. This will enable the society to make improvements long called for, in extension of its exhibiting space and in the improvement of the approach to its gallery, at present reached by an awkward and inconvenient staircase. The remainder of the property purchased, on a site always sure to improve in value, will yield the society a fair return of interest for the capital invested. Of course this step is not to be construed into an abandonment on the Society's part of the claim it has made on Government for a building site, should one be granted to the Royal Academy. Lord Palmerston's recent outlay of 15,000*l.*, however, to patch up the existing accommodation under one roof in Trafalgar-square for both the National Gallery and Royal Academy, has staved off the day of final settlement with the latter body for some years to come—until a day, in fact, when another generation of Premiers than the present will be called on to adjust it.

Mr. Noble has executed a bust of Cromwell for Mr. Thomas Potter, of Manchester. Friendly critics speak of "broad and simple treatment," and of Mr. Noble's reading being "to some extent new, but," &c. Does the world want new readings of that grand face?

At the Architectural Museum, South Kensington, Mr. S. C. Hall, on Wednesday evening, gave an interesting lecture, as promised, "On the Art of Engraving (illustrating the several styles) and on Printing Plates."

At the suggestion of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and of the committee for its improvement, five of the more wealthy City companies have agreed each to decorate a compartment of the cathedral, in subordination to Mr. Penrose's general designs, and have each voted 200*l.* for the purpose. The corporation of London is now entertaining the idea of contributing its quota.

The erection near Stirling of "the main tower" of the Wallace Monument, as designed by Mr. Rothead, will probably be commenced in the spring. Adequate funds are in hand for that part of the design. Its execution will occupy three years. 1500*l.* more will be required to complete the monument as a whole.

Mr. Joseph Bonomi gave a lecture on Tuesday evening last at the Conduit-street Galleries, on Egyptian architecture *apropos* of the Egyptian Photographs in the Architectural Photographic Association's present exhibition:—the first of a course of eight lectures in course of delivery there. Next Tuesday evening's lecture will be by Mr. E. P. Anson, on "French Renaissance Architecture"—an interesting subject, always well illustrated in the Association's collections.

Reading Abbey gateway is *not* to be pulled down, if England at large will supply the 1000*l.* wanted by the restorers and by the Local Board of Health, which has purchased it:—a singular investment for a board of health. But if England do not supply the board with money for improving the property, then "the entire removal of the building at no distant period," writes the clerk to the Local Board, "will be a matter not of choice, but of necessity." We, who know the gateway, see no such necessity in the case. It is very paltry of a large town like Reading, returning two members to Parliament, to ask assistance in raising so insignificant a sum for the preservation of its own few antiquities. It is quite in keeping, however, with the wholesale desecration which it has permitted of the Abbey remains generally.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—January 17; John Bruce, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.—Alfred William Morant, James Rossiter Parfitt, Rev. James Ridgway, and Edward Roberts, were elected Fellows. A stone celt, dredged from the Thames, was exhibited by Mr. Coote. Mr. Chapman exhibited an oval miniature, supposed to be a portrait of Milton. A Glastonbury calendar of the fourteenth century, two surgical instruments of the sixteenth century, being small steel knives with silver handles, and a circular box of white metal, having the name of Prince Rupert engraved on the bottom, were exhibited and described by Mr. Walcott. The Marquis of Bristol read and exhibited a parchment deed of Isabella de Ros, of the year 1298. Mr. Dashwood exhibited, through Mr. Howard, the mortuary roll of the monastery of East Dereham, Norfolk; an account of which by Mr. Nichols, with illustrations, may be found in the Norwich volume of the Archaeological Institute. On this object Mr. Franks made some remarks, and drew attention to a similar roll of Bishop Islip, engraved in the "Vetusta Monumenta," Vol. IV., and to a paper by Mr. Way, in the Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Mr. Bruce then read a communication, by himself, with reference to the recent paper by Mr. Hart on the compositions for knighthood of the county of Huntingdon, and Oliver Cromwell's connection therewith. It was a transcript, with notes, of the papers lately turned up at the State Paper Office, establishing the new fact in the early biography of the Protector, of his having been fined for not coming forward to be created a knight.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 15.; Colonel Sykes, M.P., Vice-President, in the chair.—J. R. D. Legg, Herbert Miles, R.A., and William Purdy, Esqrs., and Dr. Stevenson, M.R.C.S., were elected Fellows. Mr. Leone Levi read a paper "On the Progress of the Public Expenditure of the United Kingdom." The author commenced by stating that this paper was intended as a sequel to one on the Revenue, which was read before the Society last year. Commencing with the year 1800, he found that during the great struggle with France, from 1800 to 1816, the expenditure of the country had exceeded the revenue by 23,500,000*l.* a year; from 1817 to 1830 the revenue and expenditure were about equal; but in the following decennium there was again a deficit of 3,000,000*l.* From 1841 to 1851 the revenue produced a surplus of 1,000,000*l.*, in consequence of the imposition of the income-tax by Sir R. Peel; but since 1853 there has been a yearly deficit of 2,000,000*l.* on the whole decennium. From these figures it is apparent that, except during the period 1841-50, the expenditure has never been under the revenue, but generally greatly in excess of it. It also appears, from an examination of the affairs of the country, that its average revenue since 1800 has been from 50 to 60 millions, whilst its average expenditure has been from 51 to 74 millions, the deficit having been invariably supplied by an addition to the public debt. Mr. Levi called attention to this fact, as being one of the most important conclusions to be drawn from this paper. Dividing the expenditure of the country into the three principal items of military and naval expenditure, interest on debt, and civil expenditure, and comparing the relative proportions appropriated to each of these purposes by the chief states of the world, Mr. Levi presented the following interesting table:—

	War.			Debt.			Civil.		
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom ...	40	45	15	26	17	57	26	17	57
United States	47	11	42	29	27	44	25	18	56
France	26	41	33	25	18	56	26	23	51
Russia	34	12	54	26	23	51			
Prussia.....									
Austria.....									
Spain.....									
Portugal.....									

From the above figures it will be seen that, whilst this country lays out 40 per cent. of its whole expenditure upon its army and navy, great military nations like France, Russia, and Austria spend only 26, 34, and 29 per cent. respectively upon their immense armaments. In like manner England devotes only 15 per cent. of her expenditure to civil services (including the grants for education, science and art, law and justice, civil list, &c.), while France expends 33 per cent., Russia 54 per cent., and Austria 44 per cent., for these purposes. But in partial explanation of this startling anomaly, it was stated, with reference to the army expenditure, that whereas in England each soldier costs 100*l.*, in France he costs only 33*l.*; and, in regard to the civil services, that, in consequence of the system of centralisation adopted in Conti-

mental states, many things are there included in the whole budget which in this country are defrayed by local and municipal taxation. Mr. Levi then proceeded to consider in detail the chief items of public expenditure. Upon the vexed question of the National Debt he did not offer any comment, because, he said, all were agreed upon the necessity of paying the interest of it with regularity. He, however, entered minutely into the subject of our present enormous expenditure upon the army and navy; and, in concluding his remarks, ventured to express a hope that a reduction of two or three millions, under each of these heads, might not belong delayed. In the civil expenditure, he objected especially to the continuance of pensions granted for meritorious services beyond the lifetime of the persons to whom they were granted. It would perhaps be scarcely believed that the nation is still paying for the eminent services of William Penn, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke of Schomberg. Mr. Levi also proposed reductions in the number of our foreign embassies, stating that we now had seven ministers resident in Germany alone. In reply to some remarks in which it was urged that, if the expenditure of the country had increased since 1800, its ability to bear that expenditure had increased also by upwards of 500 per cent., Mr. Levi stated that, according to his estimate, the taxation of the country was 31 per cent. of its income in 1800, while at present it is only 10 per cent.; but added that increased wealth was no justification of extravagant expenditure. Considered also with regard to population, Mr. Levi showed that, whereas our expenditure was 88s. per head in 1800, it is now reduced to 44s. per head. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Heywood, Dr. Guy, Sir Francis Goldsmid, Mr. Rawson, Mr. Lumley, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Newmarch, the Rev. Professor Rogers, and the Chairman took part; and thanks having been voted to Mr. Levi, the meeting adjourned.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 22; Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Adam White communicated descriptions of two new species of Crustaceans belonging to the families *Callinassidae* and *Squillidae*.—*Callinassa Turnerana*, from the Cameroons river, West Africa, and *Gonodactylus Guerini* from the Fiji Islands. A paper was read by Mr. R. F. Tones, on a collection of Bats from the Damara country, in South-western Africa, made by Mr. Anderson, the well-known African traveller in 1859, and submitted to Mr. Tones's examination by J. H. Gurney, Esq., M.P. The collection proved to contain three new species, which were proposed to be called *Kerivoula argentea*, *Scotophilus rusticus*, and *S. variegatus*. Dr. J. E. Gray pointed out the characters of a new species of soft tortoise from Camboja, and proposed to call it *Trionyx ornatus*. Mr. Bartlett read a note on the silver-grey and black-nosed varieties of the domestic rabbit living in the Society's gardens, with reference to the origin of these breeds. Dr. Selater announced the arrival in the gardens of a specimen of *Ælian's* wart hog (*Phacochoerus Æliani*) presented by her Majesty the Queen, the first instance of its having been brought alive to this country, and exhibited a specimen of the American meadow starling (*Sturnella Ludoviciana*) killed near Diss, in Norfolk, and submitted to his examination by the Rev. H. Temple Frere. Letters were read from Dr. G. Bennett, F.Z.S., relative to a singular bird from New Caledonia (*Rhinocetus jubatus*) living in an aviary at Sydney, in November last; and from Captain John M. Dow, corresponding member, giving some details concerning the reproduction of a species of *Anableps*, found in the rivers of Central America.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.—Actuaries. 7. Entomological. 8. Anniversary. Geographical. 8j. "North Atlantic Telegraph." 1. Capt. Sir F. L. McClintock, "Surveys of the *Bulldog*." 2. Capt. Allen Young, "Surveys of the *Por*." 3. Dr. John Rae, "Explorations in the Faroes and Iceland." 4. Mr. F. J. Taylor, "The Fjords of South Greenland." 5. Col. Shaffner, "Electric Circuits." Medical. 8j. Dr. Thudichum, "On the Physiological and Therapeutic Effects of the Turkish Bath."

TUES.—Royal Inst. 3. Prof. Owen, "On Fishes." Civil Engineers. 8. Continued discussion upon Mr. Braithwaite's paper "On the Rise and Fall of the River Wandle."

WED.—Society of Arts. 8. Mr. Wentworth L. Scott, "On Food: its Adulterations and the Methods of Detecting them." Royal Society Club. 6. Royal. 8j. Antiquaries. 8j.

FRI.—Archæological Inst. 4. Royal Inst. 8. Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey, "On the Study of the English Language as an essential part of a University Course."

SAT.—Asiatic. 3. Royal Inst. 3. Dr. E. Frankland, "On Inorganic Chemistry."

OBITUARY.

BRAW, ALEXANDRINE SOPHIE, Baroness of Courcy de Champgrand, died lately, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Her maiden name was De Champgrand, and she was married first to the celebrated Saint-Simon. Before entering on his prophetic course, however, he divorced his wife. Madame Saint-Simon was compelled to do something to increase her small income; she was a good musician, so she produced a petit opera, and she also wrote romances under the assumed name of M. François. She was soon, however, united to a young German officer named Bawr, and for a time retired into private life; but in 1812 she was widowed a second time, by a frightful accident, her husband having been crushed to death by a stone wagon. Of her dramatic pieces the only one that retains the stage is the "Suite d'un Bal Masqué," but she also wrote several educational works, and some moral fictions, including the "Cours de la Littérature," a "History of Charlemagne," a "History of Music," and "Tales for Young People;" and, lastly, her own memoirs, or, as she called them, "Mes Souvenirs." She was born at Stuttgart, of French parents, in 1776, and was consequently nearly eighty-five years of age when she died. Renowned in her circle for her wit and good temper, she sometimes said very smart things. Thus, when some of her contemporaries complained that the old French manners had been ruined by importations from England, Mme. de Bawr only hoped that the next generation might not copy the Americans.

PLAYFAIR, SIR HUGH LYON, died at his residence, St. Leonard's, on the evening of Monday last. Sir Hugh was the son of the distinguished Principal Playfair, of the United College, St. Andrew's, and was born at the manse of Meikle and Newtyle (of which parishes his father was then minister), on the 17th of November, 1786. He was thus, at the time of his death, in his seventy-fifth year. In 1804, having previously joined the Volunteers, in the Colonel's staff of which he occupied a distinguished place, he received an artillery appointment in Bengal; and his career as a soldier in the East India Company's service was of a somewhat eventful kind, and led to repeated promotions. In 1815 he was appointed Captain, and in 1827 Major, which rank he held when, in 1834, he left the service and returned to St. Andrew's. He was subsequently honoured with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. It is, however, for what he has done for St. Andrew's during the eighteen years he has filled the chair of Provost of that city that he has been more generally esteemed. He was elected Provost in 1842, and from the hour of his appointment he devoted himself with great and appreciated energy to the improvement, physical, social, and intellectual, of his native city. The surviving members of his family are Lady Playfair, three sons, and four daughters, with whose bereavement the highest sympathy is felt. For his varied services her Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer on the late Provost the honour of knighthood in 1856; in which year the University also conferred on him the degree of LL.D. By his death and that of Sheriff Monteith there are now two vacancies in the trusteeship of the Madras College.

REAY, REV. STEPHEN.—On Monday, at his residence, St. Giles's, Oxford, aged 70, the Rev. Stephen Reay, Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic, Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian, and formerly Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall. Mr. Reay succeeded Dr. Wyndham Knatchbull as Professor of Arabic in 1840.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

ADVERTISEMENTS of EMPLOYMENT WANTED and VACANT will be found at page 102.

THE PUBLISHING "LULL," which we spoke of last week, has been one of short continuance. With the opening of Parliament approaching, and town filling, our publishing friends are making ample provision for the literary wants of the coming London season, which is casting its shadows before. The week has been one prolific both of announcements and of interesting books. In History, we have a new volume of Mr. Robert Chambers's Domestic Annals of Scotland, embracing the period between the Revolution of 1688 and the Rebellion of 1745, and including, of course, the Union and its results. Under History also may be classified the revelations, coming near to our own day, contained in the new volumes of the Buckingham Papers, edited by the Duke of Buckingham, and which bear the piquant title, "Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of William IV. and Victoria." The Private Diary of Sir Robert Wilson, recording as it does his experiences when employed in confidential missions with the European armies during the campaigns of 1812, 1813, 1814, is an important historical work, though its form is autobiographical; and so, more or less, is Captain Forbes's personal narrative, The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies. In Biography, the week has given us the long-promised Autobiography of Mrs. Piezzi (Dr. Johnson's Mrs. Thrale)—excellently edited, with an elaborate account

of her life and writings, by Mr. Hayward, whose intimate knowledge of English life in the eighteenth century has been already displayed in his essays on Chesterfield and Selwyn. To Religion and its literature, some elaborate contributions have this week been made—an English history of Port Royal, by a Manchester scholar, Mr. Beard, who has ably and skilfully competed with M. Sainte-Beuve on his own ground; a new volume by the indefatigable Mr. Maurice, Lectures on the Apocalypse; and one of Sermons, by Dr. Thomson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and Preacher to the Society of Lincoln's-inn. In Travel and kindred departments we have not much to note; Sir John Richardson's Polar Regions is, however, well worth a passing reference. The reappearance of Mr. George Borrow with a translation of an old Welsh poem, "The Sleeping Bard," has been mentioned in some detail elsewhere. The publication, in a modest form, of the first course of Dr. Lankester's Lectures on Food, delivered at the South Kensington Museum, may bring up the rear of new books chronicled. As usual, when the original publications of a week have been numerous, we have little to record in the way of new editions. Almost the only one of any note deserves a cordial welcome—it is a second edition of the translation of the Essay on the Beautiful, from the Italian of the celebrated and gifted Gioberti.

The appearance of a new volume, "The Sea" (La Mer), by Michelet, is the chief event of the literary week in Paris. Michelet's

book has nothing to do with the naval supremacy of "perfidious Albion," for its author has deserted politics, and, seemingly, even history. It is another of those semi-poetico-philosophical, semi-scientific works, like "L'Oiseau" and "L'Insecte," in the composition of which he has taken refuge from brooding over the new régime. "La Mer" is a French "Glaucus" or "Sea-side Studies." The publication of one of the most curious works, illustrative of an old régime, the Journal of the Marquis du Dangeau, has been completed, as we lately intimated; but the eminent firm of Didot, by which it was published, have just issued a supplementary nineteenth volume, containing an elaborate and excellent index, and the example is one well worthy of being followed on this side the channel. Another valuable work belonging to the department in which the French are unrivalled, the Memoirs of the Duke de Luynes, is approaching completion. The fifth volume has just been published, bringing down the story to the year 1758, and the next will conclude the work, which floods with light the secret history of the court of Louis XV., and is published under the auspices of the present Duke de Luynes. Books in the style of Jerome Paturot would scarcely be admissible now if their satire were directed towards the France of 1861; but Algeria is safer game, and in "La Paternité d'Athanase Coquerel" M. Louis Lefloch has cleverly imitated M. Louis Reybaud, and taken his Parisian bourgeois on a trip to the African dependency of France. Among translations from the English (or American) we note one of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." The Emperor Napoleon III.'s Life of Julius Cæsar, in spite of authoritative announcements, makes no sign. Those fond of Imperial literature must content themselves with the promise of M. Henri Plon to issue very soon the seventh volume of the Imperial edition of the Correspondence of Napoleon I.

Our list of new American works bespeaks the literary poverty of a land on the verge of civil war, and with graver interests than the literary to engross almost every section of its population. Of work not mere reprints from the English, only two are worth referring to. Bettina von Arnim seems to have acquired a footing in America which she never gained in this country. Her "Correspondence with a Child," translated by herself for the benefit of the English public, was quite neglected here; but only a few months ago a sumptuous new edition of it was issued by an American publishing firm. Almost more strange, her correspondence with the unfortunate Gunderode has just been published in America in an English translation. The other book is an "original" American production—"Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," by a Rev. Mr. Hale—a flippant book, worth as little as its title indicates. The only publishers who continue to be active in the States are the religious publishing societies, which issue books adapted for a certain communion. Societies like the General Protestant Episcopal Union and Church Book Society and the Presbyterian Board of Publication are almost unknown in this country; but they prosper so well in America, that even the present political crisis does not seem to paralyse their action. We are happy to see that the best of the American magazines, the *Atlantic Monthly*, has begun another year with vigour, and in as good spirits as could be expected under the circumstances. Its publishers promise for 1861 a flow of contributions from Whittier, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Stowe, Miss Prescott, and Charles Reade.

THE MESSRS. RIVINGTON are about to publish "An Exposition of the Book of Revelation," by the Rev. F. B. Hooper, already known by his "Guide to the Apocalypse."

DR. E. TICK, the successful lecturer on mnemonics, will shortly publish "On Memory, and How to Aid it," a work elucidating his system.

MR. ARTHUR KINLOCK, it is said, is translating from the Italian "Napoleon Bonaparte the First," a work said to be from the pen of his brother, Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland.

AN IMPORTANT WORK OF MEXICAN TRAVEL, by Mr. Edward B. Tyror, is in the press, to be entitled "Anahuac; or, Mexico and the Mexicans, Ancient and Modern."

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS BY GERALD MASSEY is in the press, with the promising title, "Havelock's March and other National Poems, and Ballads of Home."

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW SERIAL TALE, to be issued in monthly instalments, is to be entitled "Orley Farm." The first number will appear on the 1st of March.

MR. HANS BUSK, well known as the author of several valuable works in connection with the Rifle and the Volunteer Rifle movement, has, we have reason to believe, ceased to act as editor of and contributor to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BIOGRAPHY OF INDUSTRIALISM is promised by the Messrs. Longman, who have had for some in preparation, as our readers are aware, a Life of Robert Stephenson. It is a Life of the great engineer, Brunel, and will be the work of Mr. Richard Beamish, F.R.S.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN and Co. are preparing for publication, "Private Law among the Pandects," by Dr. J. G. Phillimore, the Reader of Law at Lincoln's Inn, and the author of the Life of Lord Lyttleton, published some ten or twelve years ago.

MESSRS. DAY and SON announce "The Victoria Psalter," dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty, by Owen Jones, with chants for the daily service, arranged by Dr. Rimbault, F.S.A. The book, about a hundred pages, will be gorgeously printed in gold and colours.

A NEW WORK, by L. N. R., the author of "The Missing Link," is an event in the particular department of literature to which she contributes. Messrs. Nisbet and Co. are preparing one for speedy publication, to be entitled "Life-work; or, the Link and the Rivet."

PART I. OF THE NEW SERIAL TALE, by Mr. Anthony Trollope (announced some time ago), will be published on the 1st of March, by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The title is "Orley Farm," and the work will be completed in twenty numbers, each with two illustrations by Mr. Millais.

"THE GENERAL STEAM-PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY" (Limited) has come to the determination voluntarily to wind-up.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Robert Browning is engaged in a revision, which may almost be called recomposition, of his extraordinary poem, "Sordello."

READERS OF MR. DICKENS'S BOOKS for whom his characters have been identified with the portraits of Mr. Hablot K. Browne, will receive with satisfaction the announcement of Messrs. Chapman and Hall of a new edition, in monthly volumes, of Mr. Dickens's works, with the whole of the original illustrations.

THE "NEWCASTLE DAILY JOURNAL" of Tuesday spiritedly issued a special supplement, devoted chiefly to a report of Mr. David Urquhart's elaborate and instructive report, recently delivered in that town, "On the Uses of Heat as practised in the Thermæ of the Ancients, and the Baths of the Orientals," with special reference to the introduction of the Turkish Bath into this country.

SIR JOHN BOWRING'S WORK OF SIAM has piqued without satisfying curiosity respecting that singular country. Two interesting works by our Consul-General in Siam may, we understand, be expected at no very remote period. The one will chronicle "Observations made at Bangkok," and the other be a "Narrative of a Voyage to Xiengmai and Maulmein."

THE MESSRS. MACMILLAN have in the press a memoir of the Rev. John Clay, the late chaplain of Preston Gaol, whose annual reports were for many years text-books, so to speak, on some of the most important points of educational and social economy. The work is the production of Mr. Clay's son, and will include selections from his correspondence, with a sketch of prison discipline in England.

"IT IS ADMITTED," says the Town and Table Talker of the *Illustrated News of the World*, "that, though not being able to do anything better, the editors and writers of the *Saturday Review* are still to hold together and sell their remaining stock of damaged vitriol. A rival to the *Saturday Review* is forthwith to be started. Perhaps if the original report had been wholly true, the *Saturday Review* would not have been quite so sensitive."

THE REV. THOMAS SCOTT'S well-known Commentary on the Bible being out of print, Messrs. Wertheim, Mackintosh, and Co. announce a new issue of it by subscription on very moderate terms. The same publishers will issue on the 1st of March No. 1. of a new religious monthly magazine, to be entitled "The Christian Advocate." One of the chief objects of the new periodical will be to combat the school of so-called "Negative theology." It will be edited by clergymen of the Church of England.

LORD LINDSAY, well known in literature by his *Lives of the Lirds* and a work on Christian Art, is about to figure in the controversy aroused by the class of publications of which "Essays and Reviews" are a type. Mr. Murray announces from his Lordship's pen a work to be entitled "Scepticism, its Retrogressive Character in Theology and Philosophy, with special Reference to the New Movement at Oxford." The disquisition will appear in the form of a letter addressed to the Rev. W. B. Bryan, M.A., Rector of Rodington.

MR. THOMAS CROSS, better known as "Tom Cross," for many years the driver of the Lynn coach, is about to appear in literature, as the author of "The Autobiography of a Stage-Coachman." Having been "a fund of anecdote" when seated on his box, and patronised by the Norfolk gentlemen, whom he amused by his racy conversation, he will no doubt have a good deal to say that is amusing both about himself and some of the leading characters of the district. The work will be dedicated to Mr. Villebois, the master of the Norfolk Foxhounds, and be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

THE NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION, long promised by the distinguished archaeologist Mr. Thomas Wright, of his excellent work, "The Celt, Roman, and Saxon," illustrating and elucidating the history of the early inhabitants of Britain down to the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, is announced as in preparation by Messrs. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. The new edition will be enriched by the results of those explorations at Wroxeter, in forwarding which the author of "The Celt, Roman, and Saxon" has played so prominent, important, and valuable a part.

A NEW WORK is about to appear from the pen of Mr. Sutherland Edwards, one of our few Russian scholars, on Russia, entitled "The Russians at Home," consisting of unpolitical sketches, showing what newspapers they read, what theatres they frequent, and how they eat, drink, and enjoy themselves; with other matters relating to literature and music, and to places of historical and religious interest in and about Moscow; comprising also four Russian designs, on stone. These Russian designs are, of course, not political designs, but lithographic fac-similes of popular pictures, painted by and for the Russian peasants.

THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND ITS PROFESSORS is a mine almost altogether unworked, though it has great and obvious attractions. Two books illustrating it are announced by two of our leading publishing firms. The one, to be published by the Messrs. Longman, from the pen of Dr. Edward Meryon, will be entitled "The History of Medicine," and comprise a narrative of its progress from the earliest ages to the present times—Volume I. coming down to the era of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. The other, to be published by Mr. Murray, will be the work of Dr. J. Rutherford Russell, and be entitled "The Art of Medicine, its History, and its Heroes."

MR. MURRAY is just publishing "The Sleeping Bard, or Visions of the World, Death, and Hell, by Elis Wyn," a translation from the Cambrian, by Mr. George Borrow, of Bible-in-Spain celebrity. It forms the basis of an interesting article, "The Welsh and their Literature," in the current number of the *Quarterly*. Mr. Borrow has scarcely been heard of in literature since the appearance of "Romany Rye," to which he appended a long list of manuscript works ready for the press, and the mere titles of which attested his immense and varied philological attainments. If we remember rightly, "The Sleeping Bard" was one of them.

A CONSTANTINOPLE letter says:—"The Russian General Sebastianoff arrived a few days ago in Pera from Mount Athos, where he has been employed for nearly two years, with a staff of thirty assistants, taking photographic copies of the Biblical and other ancient MSS. to be found in the various convents of the mountains. He is said to have secured 16,000 negatives, amongst which are copies of an Old and New Testament of the ninth century, and one of the Psalms of the seventh. From the positives of the copies thus made, lithographs will be taken in St. Petersburg, at the expense of the Government, for presentation to the chief national libraries of Europe."

MESSRS. JAMES NISBET and Co. are preparing for publication the following new works:—"The Basutas; or, Twenty-three Years in South Africa." By the Rev. E. Casalis, late Missionary Director of the Paris Evangelical Mission House. "Scenes of Life, Historical and Biographical, chiefly from Old Testament Times." By the Rev. John Baillie, author of "Memoirs of Hewitson." "The Canon of the Holy Scriptures. From the double point of view of Science and of Faith." By the Rev. L. Gausen, of Geneva. "A Practical Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew, in Simple and Familiar Language." By G. B. "Life Work; or, The Link and the Rivet." By L. N. R., author of "The Missing Link; or, Bible Women in the Homes of the London Poor." "Scenes and Incidents of Missionary Life in Fiji." By Thomas Williams, M.R.S.V., author of "Fiji and Fijians."

"IT IS STATED," says a newspaper paragraph, "that the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has shown his feeling respecting 'Essays and Reviews,' by refusing to receive a candidate for ordination from Lampeter College, of which Mr. Rowland Williams is principal." Mr. Rowland Williams, we may add, is one of the contributors to the "Essays and Reviews." In spite of this episcopal tabooing, the volume is growing in favour with the public. A fourth edition of it is announced as on the verge of publication, and, what is significant, by the Messrs. Longman. All the previous editions were published by the then firm of Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son, now Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn.

IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS, we believe, the Messrs. Longman will publish the fifth, and unhappily the last, volume of the late Lord Macaulay's History of England, edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyan, the wife of the ex-governor of Madras. It is fortunate that, though his great enterprise was destined to be left incomplete, Lord Macaulay was permitted to proceed with his history up to the death of his solitary hero, William III., with which, according to the publisher's announcement, the volume closes. The new volume will have a bibliographical value, in addition to its great historical and literary interest. It will contain a complete index to the entire work, an obvious desideratum,—the preceding volumes having indexes only of the contents of each, and the first two volumes of the original edition being entirely unindexed.

ON FRIDAY, last week, previously to the delivery by Mr. Edmund Yates of his lecture on "Good Authors at a Discount," before the General Post-office Literary Association, Mr. Scudamore, Receiver and Accountant-General, intimated that Mr. Thomas Hughes (the author of "Tom Brown's School Days") would not lecture on the 1st of February, as had been announced, and that he (Mr. Scudamore) would be the substitute for Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes's withdrawal arises, we believe, from a characteristic dissatisfaction with the aristocratic or exclusive arrangements of the institution, the benefits of which, it seems, are confined to *employés* above a certain grade, and are not enjoyable by the letter-carriers, for instance. Mr. Hughes's substitute, Mr. Scudamore, is not unknown in literature, having contributed in past years some fine serious poetry to our "facetious contemporary," *Punch*.

THE BOOK TRADE.—The annual statement of the Board of Trade shows that in the year 1859 6520cwt. of books were imported into this country from abroad—for at our Custom-house books are weighed, not numbered—and 33,543cwt. of our books, of the declared value of 478,198*l.*, were exported from this country, besides 372cwt. of foreign books of the declared value of 520*l.* Our exports, therefore, were five times as large as our imports. Of the books imported a third came from France. Of the books exported a third went to the United States; a still larger proportion to our colonies; only 537cwt. to France. The duty on the books imported (valued at 1*l.* a cwt.) amounted to 5995*l.*; but the duty then was 30*s.* a cwt., except on books of and from our colonies, or admitted under treaties of international copyright, both of which latter classes paid and pay only 15*s.*; but by Mr. Gladstone's tariff of 1860 the duty on unprivileged books imported from abroad, in all languages, is now reduced from 30*s.* to 16*s.* a cwt. Old books, printed before 1801, come in free of duty.

IN ADDITION to works previously announced as in preparation by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett we may mention the following: "The Medical Missionary in China: a Narrative of Twenty Years' Experience," by William Lockhart; a New Historical Work by Miss Freer; "Seasons with the Sea-Horses; or, Sporting Adventures in the Northern Seas," by James Lamont, Esq. F.G.S.; "Ten Years' Wanderings among the Ethiopians," by T. J. Hutchinson, F.R.G.S.; Consul for Fernando Po; "Memoirs of Royal Ladies," by Emily S. Holt; "The Secret History of the Court of France under Louis XV.," "The Autobiography of a Stage Coachman," by Thomas Cross; "A Saunter through the West End," by Leigh Hunt; "Katherine and Her Sisters," by Lady Emily Ponsonby; "No Church," by the Author of "High Church"; "Ice Bound," by Walter Thornbury; "My Share of the World," an Autobiography, by Frances Browne; "The Cravens of Beech Hall," by Mrs. Guise; "Next Door," by Mrs. Thomson; a New Story by Mrs. S. C. Hall, &c.

FROM THE EXCELLENT "NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY" for 1861, published by Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press: "There are now published in the United Kingdom 1102 newspapers, distributed as follows—England, 791; Wales, 28; Scotland, 138; Ireland, 132; British Isles, 13. Of these there are 39 daily papers published in England, 8 ditto Scotland, 12 ditto Ireland, 2 ditto British Isles. On reference to preceding editions of this useful directory we find the following interesting facts, viz., that in 1821 there were published in the United Kingdom 267 journals; ditto, 1831, 295; ditto, 1841, 472; ditto, 1851, 563; but in 1861 there are now established and circulated 1102 papers, showing that an extraordinary impulse has been given to every description of newspaper enterprise. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 481, of which no less than 207 are of a decidedly religious character. Among these the Church of England has its special organs; and the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities are fully represented in this branch of literature."

FROM THE FOLLOWING REPORT of what took place in the Court of Common Pleas on the 18th inst. (Sittings in Banco before the Lord Chief Justice Erle and Justices Wightman and Keating), it will be seen that Mr. Charles Dickens's claim to forbid the dramatisation of his novels is not nearly so well grounded in law as he seems to have supposed. This was a demurrer to a declaration in an action brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Charles Reade, the author, against the defendant. The second count of the declaration, which was that demurred to, alleged that at the time of the grievance subsisting the plaintiff was possessed of the copyright of his novel, "Never Too Late to Mend," and that the plaintiff had duly registered it. Yet the defendant, without his consent, had dramatised and publicly performed the same on a public stage. The question raised by the demurrer was whether the defendant, in putting a novel into the shape of a drama, and causing it to be acted, had committed a violation of the Copyright Act. Lush, in support of the demurrer, contended that the Copyright Act, 5th and 6th of Victoria, only referred to the multiplication of literary works, and not to their dramatising. Coryton, on behalf of the plaintiff, submitted that the defendant had been clearly guilty of the infringement complained of. Instead of at once deciding in favour of Mr. Charles Reade, the court took time to consider their judgment.

ARRORS of the charges of the Peninsular and Oriental for conveying passengers to Australia, the Melbourne correspondent of a daily contemporary gossips thus on the press of the Victoria metropolis and its attraction for literary gentlemen in England:—"In spite, however, of the company having performed all their contracts, there are some wisecracks amongst us who never content, must needs be complaining of the heavy charges made by the P. and O. for conveying passengers, as if the travelling of a few persons at a low rate should interfere with the carriage of the correspondence for a whole nation. Our colonial Mrs. Gamp, the *Herald*, with its usual wisdom, has been raising a howl on the subject. The erratic tactics of that ridiculous print render it a matter of doubt what are its opinions on any given subject. Our other dailies, the *Argus* and the *Age*, have each a well-defined line of politics; but the *Herald*, which endeavours to steer a middle course, generally runs upon

Charybdis, and in getting off founders on Scylla. It is supposed at one time to have a leaning towards the Church, another time towards Dissent; like, however, the faithless lover, 'to one (opinion) constant never,' it flounders along. From its religious connections it should be a pattern of moral perfection, having for its editor the Rev. David Blair, its sub-editor the Rev. S. Levey, and for its commercial editor the Rev. W. H. Horton, formerly a Wesleyan Methodist minister. In spite of all these reverend gentlemen, if any dirty police case is to be reported the *Herald* has the fullest account, with all the minor details fully entered into. And while on the subject of our press, it strikes me that no country in the world of an equal population supports a proportionate number of newspapers. We have in Melbourne alone three daily and eleven weekly journals, besides a *Punch*, that I may tell you is a son of which your Fleet-street contemporary need not be ashamed. I believe that there are not more than one or two occupations here which are not at present overdone, and those two are the press and the bar. For the former, eminent literary men would find remunerative occupation; and for the latter, two or three undoubtedly first-class men would meet with ample recompense."

MR. B. B. WOODWARD, B.A., F.S.A., is preparing for the press a new "Historical and Chronological Encyclopedia." The work is intended to form a copious and trustworthy book of reference for both students and general readers, and to present in a brief and convenient form, but with the most scrupulous accuracy as to dates, chronological notices of all the great events of universal history, including treaties, alliances, wars, battles, &c.; of the incidents in lives of great and distinguished men, and of their works; of scientific and geographical discoveries; of mechanical inventions; and social, domestic, and economical improvements. Matters of merely local interest, prolix details, with mathematical and technical chronology, are not admitted. The general arrangement will be alphabetical; but wherever connected series of events can be grouped under familiar titles, this expedient will be adopted, both to facilitate reference and to prevent needless repetitions. Historical events and occurrences happening in or relating to England will invariably receive the largest share of attention. In all cases the most exact date which can be ascertained will be given; and wherever it appears desirable, the original or national dates will be added. Where different dates have been assigned to the same event by scholars of reputation, those which can assist the inquiries of the student will be inserted; but the convenience of the general reader will be consulted by placing the best established first. References to the authorities will be frequently given, with a view to establish the value of particular dates, as well as to direct students to the sources of further information respecting them. This very useful work will be published by the Messrs. Longman.

WE HAVE FREQUENTLY HAD OCCASION to refer to the series of useful and valuable works published by the Messrs. Longman, and entitled "Useful Information for Engineers," from the pen of Mr. William Fairbairn, the eminent industrialist of Manchester. An excellent summary of his literary labours has recently appeared in connection with the following circumstance:—A royal medal has been awarded to him for his various experimental inquiries on the properties of the materials employed in mechanical construction, contained in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the publications of other scientific societies. The following is an extract from the address of Major-General Sabine, who, as chairman of the meeting, presented the address, and thus details Mr. Fairbairn's services rendered to the literature of industrialism:—"Mr. Fairbairn's first scientific publication was, I believe, a small volume published in 1831, on 'Canal Navigation,' illustrative of the advantage of the use of steam as a moving power on canals. In this work he detailed the results of experiments made on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and on other canals in Scotland, and recorded experiments made about the same time by other parties as to the traction of light boats by horse power at high velocities. In 1837 he contributed his first paper to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, being 'An Experimental Inquiry into the Strength and other Properties of Cast Iron.' This was the first of many valuable papers on the same and similar subjects which have been from time to time published in the 'Memoirs of the Manchester Society,' in those of the British Association and of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' In the transactions of the Manchester Geological Society in 1841, there is a paper by Mr. Fairbairn on the economy of raising water from coal-mines; and in Weale's Quarterly Papers on Engineering, an account of his ventilating water-wheel, a very material improvement in the construction of water-wheels. Since that time his experimental researches and his contributions to various scientific bodies have been very numerous and important. Amongst these I may specify papers on fire-proof constructions; on the strength of iron, and the best form of beams and pillars; on boiler explosions; on the collapse of tubes under pressure; on the density of steam; on the principle of construction of iron ships; and on other kindred subjects, many of these being within the period required by the terms of the award of the royal medal. Of separate works may be noticed a volume on the Conway and Britannia Tubular Bridges (1849), including his researches on the best form and strength of wrought-iron beams; a work 'On the Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes' (in 1854 and 1857); and a valuable compendium, entitled 'Useful Information for Engineers' (in 1856 and 1860.)"

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—J. Thickbroom and J. G. Stapleton, Pater-noster-row, publishers; A. M. Straker and Co., Basinghall-street, City, printers.

BANKRUPTS.—Thomas Henry Larmuth, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, bookseller and stationer, January 31st, at 2, and February 28th, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Lee, Aldermanbury. T. G. Tomkins, Strand, bookseller, February 4th, at half-past 1, and March 6th, at 11, at the Court, Basinghall-street; solicitors, Messrs. G. S. and H. Brandon, Essex-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.—At the Court, Basinghall-street.—W. W. Baker and B. Sendall, Old Bailey, City, manufacturing stationers, February, 12th, at 1; J. A. Ponteau, Pont-street, Hampstead, printer, February 12th, at half-past 11; W. N. Rees, Gracechurch-street, City, printer and stationer, February 8th.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY AND JOHN WILKINSON, at No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Monday, Jan. 28, and four following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the library of the late Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford.

By THE SAME, on Saturday, February 2, at 1 o'clock precisely, reprints and fac-similes, illustrative of early English and Shakespearian literature.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Thursday, January 31, a large collection of miscellaneous music, including the library of the late Robert Spinney, Esq., of Gloucester.

By MR. HODGSON, at his new rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on Tuesday, January 29, and four following days, at half-past 12, a large collection of books.

By THE SAME, during the month of April, the library of the College of Advocates, Doctors' Commons.

By MESSRS. HALL and WALKER, at the Saracen's Head Inn, in the city of Lincoln, on February 1, at 5 o'clock p.m. precisely, that long-established bookseller's shop near the Stone Bow, now occupied by Messrs. R. Loder and Sons, with printing-offices, stationery warehouses, residence, garden, and premises, &c. &c.

PAST SALES.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Monday, 21st January, and two following days, the library of the late Colonel Thomas Taylor, of Edward-street, Portman-square. The sum realised by the three days' sale was 402l. 9s. 6d. Among the lots disposed of were the following:

Dibdin (C.) Works, collected in 4 vols. 1l. 5s.

Weston (J.) Stenography Completed, or the Art of Short-hand brought to Perfection, portrait, plates, and vignette, large paper, the dedication copy, 1727. 1l. 6s.

Caxton. The Game of the Chesse reproduced in fac-simile, with copies of all the cuts, from a copy in the British Museum, 1860. 1l. 3s.

Hoare (Sir H. C.) Ancient Wiltshire, 2 vols., complete in 5 parts, plates, 1810-21. 12l.

Hume (David) History of England to the Revolution in 1688, 10 vols. portrait. Bowyer's magnificently printed edition, illustrated with beautiful engravings of historical events, after designs by the most eminent British Artists, coins, &c. &c. 10l. 17s. 6d.

Cervantes (Mig. de) History of Don Quixote, translated by Motteux, with notes, &c. by J. G. Lockhart, 5 vols. Edinburgh, 1822. 1l. 17s.

Celebrated Trials, and Remarkable Cases of Criminal Jurisprudence, from the Earliest Records to 1825, 6 vols. plates. Knight and Lacey, 1825. 3l.

Shakespeare (W.) Comedies, Histories, Tragedies, and Poems, 12 vols. cuts, 2nd edition. Knight's Pictorial edition, 1842. 3l. 17s.

Ariosto (L.) Orlando Furioso, 4 vols. fine plates by Eisen, and portrait after Titian; fine copy. Birmingham, 1773. 4l.

Kemble (J. M.) Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, 6 vols. rare, 1839-48. 4l. 15s.

Andreini (G. B.) L'Adamo, Sacra Rappresentazione, plates, very scarce. This work is said to have first suggested to Milton the idea of writing his "Paradise Lost." It had, however, become so extremely rare in Italy, that Mickie, the translator of the "Lusid," denied its existence on the authority of Italian literati, who declared no such author was known. Edwards's copy sold for 15l., and Croft's, in 1783, for 4l. 14s. 6d. This copy has belonged successively to John Bowle (editor of "Don Quixote"), Dr. Johnson, G. Stevens, W. Hayley, Miss Collins, and C. Dyson. Milano, 1617. 5l. 15s.

Palgrave (Sir F.) Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth during the Anglo-Saxon period, 2 vols. 1832. 4l. 2s. 6d.

Conciliorum Collectio Regia maxima ad P. Labbei et G. Cossartii Labores cum Indicibus Studio J. Harduini, 12 vols. Paris, 1715. 7l.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Tuesday, January 15th, and four following days, the library of the late Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., of Finsbury Chapel, with selections from several private libraries. Among the lots disposed of during the first three days' sale, the following are a few:

Edinburgh Review, from the Commencement in Oct. 1802 to July 1860, 108 vols. and 7 Nos. (titles to some vols. wanting). 1830-60. 5l. 10s.

Simson (Rev. C.) Entire Works, with copious indexes, by T. Hartwell Horne, 21 vols. 1855. 6l.

Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, Vols. I. to X., in 20 parts. 1831-40. 1l. 15s.

Penny Cyclopædia, 27 vols. 1833-43. 2l. 16s.

Art-Journal from Jan. 1850 to June 1858 (wanting July 1855), 5 vols. 1850-58. 4l. 7s.

Bunyan (John) Works, with Introductions, Notes, and Life, by George Offor, 3 vols. Imp. 8vo. 1832. 1l. 9s.

Luther (Martin) Table Talk. 1652. 1l. 1s.

Wellesley (Marquis) Dispatches, edited by M. Martin, 5 vols. 1836. 2l. 17s.

Sterne (Laurence) Works, with Life, large paper, 4 vols. royal 8vo. 1803. 2l. 8s.

Shakespeare (Wm.) Plays, by Reed, 21 vols. 1803. 2l. 16s.

Bible (Holy) Authorised Version, beautifully printed by the University of Cambridge at the suggestion of King William the Fourth, ruled with red lines, with a fac-simile (printed on vellum) of the preliminary inscription inserted in his Majesty's copy, 2 vols. royal 4to. Camb. 1837. 3l. 5s.

Heber's Sale Catalogue, Thirteen Parts, prices and names. 1834-6. 3l.

Drayton (Mich.) Poly-Olbion; a Chorographical Description of Great Britaine, Eighteen Songs [edited by John Settle], portrait of Prince Henry, and maps, by Will. Hole. 1613. 2l. 9s.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

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ALICE Errol, and other Tales. (Chambers's Library for Young People, Second Series) 18mo cl. W. and R. Chambers

ANDERSON—Regeneration. By William Anderson, LL.D. 2nd edit. Cr 8vo cl. 6s. A. and C. Black

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